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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 21 by Ocean Telegraph.

British Claims Against the United States for Vessels Seized.

Lord Stanley Decides that They Cannot be Considered.

The French Government and the Mexican Empire.

Report that the Shipment of Supplies to Mexico has been Stopped.

Opening of the Hungarian Diet---The Emperor's Fair Promises.

Reported Discovery of John H. Surratt in Rome.

ENGLAND.

Claims Against the United States for Ships Seized.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Lord STANLEY, in reply to a letter in regard to the ships seized by the United States Government, points out that no arrangement can be made to consider such claims.

Another Reform Speech by John Bright.

A grand Reform banquet took place at Manchester last night, at which Mr. BRIGHT made a powerful speech.

The London Times on United States Bonds.

The London *Times*, in an editorial this morning, says that although the Federal Secretary of the Treasury believes that the bonds of the United States will be paid in gold, it would be better if Congress would secure such payment by law.

The Rappahannock Case.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Admiralty Court in the case of the *Rappahannock* has ordered the representatives of the United States Government to give security in the suit where they are plaintiffs.

John Surratt Discovered in Rome—He is Arrested but Makes His Escape.

J. H. SURRATT, the alleged accomplice in the murder of President LINCOLN, was discovered serving in the Papal Zouaves, under the name of JOHN WATSON.

He was arrested upon a demand of Gen. KING, but afterward ran the guard, leaped over a precipice, and escaped into Italian territory.

The Italian authorities are on the alert, and endeavoring to recapture him.

MAXIMILIAN.

Report in Paris that the Mexican Empire is Virtually at an End.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 21—Evening.

It is said that the French Government has received news that the rule of MAXIMILIAN is virtually at an end, and it is further reported that the Government has ordered the shipment of stores to Mexico to be stopped.

PRUSSIA.

An Offer of Protection to the Pope.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

There is a report that the King of Prussia has written a letter to Pope PIUS, offering him the protection of Prussia.

HUNGARY.

Opening of the Diet—Imperial Promises.

PESTH, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Hungarian Diet met to-day. The Imperial rescript was received and read. It declares that, if the Diet will remove the difficulties in the way of unity, a Hungarian Ministry will be appointed and the autonomy of Hungary will be reëstablished.

CRETE.

The Inhabitants Declare that They Have Not Submitted.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Advices from Crete state that the Cretan Assembly deny the report that they have submitted to the Turks.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The cotton market to-day is unchanged; Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Breadstuff market is firm at an advance. Wheat is quoted at 38s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 21.

The Breadstuffs market closed firmer.

Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The market for Provisions is easier.

Pork has a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS have a declining tendency.

LARD inactive.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Consols for money are quoted to-day at 90¼.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21—Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 90¼ for money.

American Securities.

The following are the current quotations of American bonds:

U. S. Five-twenties............70¾

Illinois Central shares............78¾

Erie Railway shares............50¼

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 20—Evening.

United States Five-twenties............70½

Illinois Central............78¾

Erie Railway Shares............50

MARINE NEWS.

Loss of the Schooner Island Home.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The schooner *Island Home*, Richmond (?), for the Rio Grande, was capsized on Oct. 3. Her crew were taken off and brought to this port.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 21—Evening.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York Nov. 7, touched at this port this afternoon, and proceeded on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21—Evening.

The steamship *Deutschland*, which left New-York Nov. 10, has arrived at this port.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

News from Saltillo to the 13th Instant—The Situation of the Liberals.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Señor GONZALES arrived here from Saltillo on the 21st inst., with advices to the 13th inst. ESCOBEDO was at Monterey and JUAREZ at Chihuahua.

The French retreated from Matahula on the 30th ult. The Liberals occupied the city on the same day. The people gave them a joyous welcome. The French, under DOUAY, occupy San Luis Potosi, and the Liberals, under FERESTINO, are four leagues west, preparing an attack.

Sonora is free from the French. A regiment, headed by Dr. SAALS, composed of clerks and citizens, started on the 8th inst. from Saltillo to offer their services to ESCOBEDO against the guerrillas at Matamoras.

Intelligence from President Juarez—Pardons and Executions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

A letter from President JUAREZ to the Mexican Consul at this city, dated Chihuahua, Oct. 15, says: Gen. ARANDA left El Panas to form a junction with Gen. AUEZA and attack Durango, which was supposed to have been evacuated by the French and garrisoned by Mexican Imperialists only. Little resistance was experienced.

JUAREZ pardoned two traitors named ENRIQUEZ and ALONZO, but had refused to pardon CORRANZA and MENDEZA, who were executed. They were held responsible for crimes committed while Chihuahua was under Imperial rule.

The Mexican Expedition and the Administration.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866.

That no one may be misled by the various obscure paragraphs which for some time past have occasionally emanated from the White House in regard to the new attitude of our Government toward Mexico—hinting at treaties made or in process of negotiation—it can be stated authoritatively that *no communications whatever in relation to the matter have been received by the French Minister here from our Government*, and that all M. DE MONTHOLON knows of it is gathered from the newspapers. There is also the highest authority for saying that the Emperor NAPOLEON, in conversation, has announced his determination to abandon altogether his Mexinan scheme, to withdraw his troops and marshals as arranged, and to give up the idea of recovering the French claims from any source, thus confirming the belief that he is acting in perfect good faith. In this conversation the Emperor explained that he was drawn into the Mexican scheme by representations which have proved false. Whatever its real import, the hasty interference of our Government before the French evacuation is consummated, is creating grave suspicions, which are strengthened by the talk of such politicians as are supposed to know the purposes of the Administration. The remark is often heard from "Conservative" sources, that a *foreign war is needed to unite the whole country*. It is positive that much influence upon home politics is expected from the Campbell-Sherman mission by "Conservative" wire-pullers.

Gen. Sherman's Mission.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1866.

The ostensible object of Gen. SHERMAN's mission to Mexico is to be present at the election of a President and Congress, which is to be held directly after the French evacuation is consummated. *It is expected that the newly elected Liberal Government will then call upon this Government for military support, and the presence of the Lieutenant-General has especial reference to this contingency.* This subject will be fully presented in the forthcoming annual message of the President, which is now in course of preparation. *While it is denied by the Administration that this movement, taken without consultation with the French representative here, is intended to embroil us with that Power, it is universally admitted in diplomatic circles that there is serious danger* that such may be the result, unless the conduct of Messrs. SHERMAN and CAMPBELL is exceedingly prudent. The wish that the affair may end in a foreign war is openly expressed by the more violent Democrats.

The Arrest of Ortega—The Local Troubles at Matamoras.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Monday, Nov. 5.

It is hardly necessary to inform you that SERBANDO CANALES, the profligate ruler, still holds the heroic city of Matamoras, and no one seems to have the courage or strength to remove him. He makes his *prestamos*, and bids defiance to the powers that be. He insults the American flag one day, and makes an humble apology the next. He charges American citizens one dollar in specie for a passport to come to this side, and next day pronounces it a lie, concocted by his enemies to injure His Majesty. He levies a *prestamo* one day, and notifies the merchant that unless paid he will not be responsible for the acts of his soldiers. He plays fast and loose between the Ortega and Juarez parties, and says he does neither. He insults United States officers—denies it next day, and punishes his soldiers for doing the same thing by his order. He causes patriots to be shot, and brigands to be promoted, even if to accomplish it required treachery upon his part. He has forced leading merchants into liquidation, and seized the remnant of their stock to fritter away at the gaming-table and squander upon "fallen angels." He professes to be a strong adherent of the Juarez Government, and disobeys every order emanating from President JUAREZ. He announces in addresses his willingness to give way to the decrees of the Central Government, and places the appointees of that Government in prison. He proclaims loudly, "I am for JUAREZ," when at the same time he has a secret courier *en route* to communicate with ORTEGA.

Such is SERBANDO CANALES, self-constituted Governor of Tamaulipas, and Commandant of the heroic City of Matamoras. God help the citizens of that Liberal-cursed City!

Since my last letter to you, Gen. JUAN N. CORTINA, with his command, has been in front of Matamoras, skirmishing daily with CANALES, but accomplishing nothing.

On the 1st inst., Gen. and Gov. TAPIA, a man of sterling worth, whose honesty, integrity and patriotism are above reproach, arrived in front of the city with about 1,500 men, joined CORTINA, and assumed command of both armies, which combined, gives him a force of at least 2,000 effectives. Upon learning of the arrival of Gov. TAPIA, CANALES got up a series of resolutions, or articles, which his officers were required to indorse. I hereby append them, their falsity and impertinence only being equaled by their modesty and length. It may be well enough to say here that these resolutions are only got up to delay TAPIA and give CANALES time to strengthen his line of fortifications around the city—already quite formidable.

PROPOSITIONS WHICH THE GARRISON OF MATAMORAS MAKE TO GENERAL SANTIAGO TAPIA, IN ORDER TO ARRANGE LOCAL TROUBLES.

Translated from El Puebla Extra of yesterday.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS OF TAMAULIPAS.

By the action of the garrison of this place, which occurred on the 12th day of last August, disowning Gen. J. M. CARVAJAL, as Governor and Military Commander of the State, you will be informed that the same garrison conferred those powers upon me, meanwhile the supreme Government of the Republic might dispose of the questions as convenient.

Upon receiving to-day the communication dated Oct. 2, directed to me by the Minister of War, I have called together the chiefs and officers of the garrison, in order to lay before them the determination of the President relative to the disturbance of which it complains, returning them the authority with which they have invested me, leaving me free to answer the charges brought against me by the Government, upon my promise to abide by their determination.

The chiefs and officers of the garrison being called together, and reading to them the note from the Minister of War, ordering me to give you the commands referred to, and after having the same under consideration, have concluded as follows:

In the City of Matamoras, Nov. 2, 1866, at a meeting of the chiefs and officers of this garrison, in response to a letter presented by Col. S. CANALES, commander of the forces of the State, and Governor and Military Commander *ad interim*, in which the Minister of War orders, on the 2d of October, to turn over the civil and military command to Gen. S. TAPIA, after due consideration, they have determined as follows:

Considering that Gen. TAPIA has endeavored to become possessed of the Governorship of the State before having received the orders of the Government, considering the circumstance of Aug. 12.

That this pretension had for its result the shedding of blood in this city on the 21st and 22d of September, in consequence of a dispute between brothers provocated by him.

That after having gone to Nuevo Leon and brought forces from that State and invaded Tamaulipas, which is a proceeding made against the independence of the latter State, with which force he has invested this city before having received the resolution already mentioned.

In order to avoid a succession of new complications, and to save the dignity of the State of Tamaulipas, we have unanimously resolved:

Gen. TAPIA will be received as Governor and Military Commander of the State upon the following conditions:

1. Gen. TAPIA will withdraw to the State of Nuevo Leon the troops which now accompany him. These troops must remain beyond the boundary line of the State before said General will receive the command.

2. All the acts of the Canales Aministration will be recognized, finally, to assure the merchants of this city that their claims upon said administrator shall be respected.

3. No person shall be persecuted, neither military, private nor employed, for the part which he may have taken in the political events which have taken place since the 12th day of last August up to the present date.

4. When Gen. TAPIA has complied with these stipulations he will receive the command to which he has been appointed.

5. Col. S. CANALES will continue invested with the command of the troops as Governor and Military Commander of the same, until these conditions are complied with, and until Gen. TAPIA takes command.

6. If Gen. TAPIA refuses to accept these conditions he will not be received, and he will give to the President an account of the same for his information and determination.

7. A copy of this resolution will be sent to the garrison of Tampico, and afterward to the forces of the State, as well as to the towns, villages and inhabitants.

And to maintain the foregoing we pledge our persons and the troops under our immediate orders.

[Here follow the signatures.]

And I sent to you for your approbation the foregoing propositions, and I will be pleased to name the day and the hour for both parties to sign it.

Country and Liberty.

SERBANDO CANALES.

To Gen. S. TAPIA, in camp.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 3, 1866.

Skirmishing between the contending forces is of daily occurrence and a battle imminent. CANALES has so strengthened himself behind fortifications, which encircle the entire city, that it will require a desperate and bloody struggle to dislodge him, if force become requisite. Gen. TAPIA prefers to obtain possession peaceably, if possible, but have the place at all hazards he is determined on.

The recent letter of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN to Brevet Brig.-Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding officer on the Rio Grande, has proven to be a bomb-shell in the camp of the Ortega party, now becoming formidable on this side of the river. The instructions in that letter, you may rest assured, will be rigidly carried out and enforced.

The steamship *St. Mary*, from New-Orleans the 30th, arrived at Brazos Santiago on the evening of the 3d instant. Among the passengers was the self-styled President ORTEGA and suite. Much to the surprise of every looker-on, the steamer came to anchor in the middle of the bay, not landing at the dock, as usual. A small boat put out from the steamer for shore, with a United States officer, supposed to be a bearer of dispatches. In a short time the steamer was landed at the dock, and President ORTEGA and suite immediately arrested and placed in confinement. A Mexican officer from Matamoras, by some excuse or other, had an hour's interview with ORTEGA, but was arresten with the party. Last night he succeeded in getting away, and mounting a powerful horse, made a rapid night ride to this place, crossing the river to Matamoras at daylight this morning. Some say CANALES will declare for ORTEGA at once, and fight to the bitter end Gen. TAPIA.

Events of no little importance are evidently about transpiring, and no man can tell what a day may bring forth. SHERMAN coming to this quarter is significant in the highest degree. I am satisfied that the Liberal Party can never depose MAXIMILIAN without assistance from some friendly Power. My information from the interior of Mexico, from private source, entirely truthful, is to the effect that very few of the French troops are going home, the majority of them having already enlisted for three years in the service of MAXIMILIAN, under flattering promises made by the Emperor.

The recent decree of seizure and confiscation of property belonging to Liberals is with a view of enabling MAXIMILIAN to make good his promises to the French volunteers, viz.: a certain number of leagues of land to each volunteer, (foreign,) in addition to his regular pay.

Gen. THOMAS MEJIA is without doubt on his way to Northern Mexico at the head of 5,000 troops, to reëstablish the authority of His Imperial Majesty along the frontier. I learn from good authority that MAXIMILIAN has supplied him with sufficient funds to meet all his expenses. It is to the credit of MAXIMILIAN to say that he had set apart sufficient funds to reimburse the merchants of Matamoras for all forced loans made by MEJIA while in command of the city. With all these facts staring them in the face, the Liberals are divided and fighting among themselves, each General looking out for himself, regardless of his country's welfare. No peace can be established in Mexico unless the United States actively interferes and virtually takes possession.

I came near forgetting to mention that all communication between Matamoras and this side is at last suspended, CANALES having stopped it five days since.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to Mr. BEMIS, the gentlemanly agent of the Texas Express Company, for numerous and sundry favors, enabling me to get ahead of the mails.

American Freedmen's Union Commission—Addresses from Chief Justice Chase and Gen. Howard.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

This evening the Pennsylvania branch of the American Freedmen's Union Commission held a meeting at the Academy of Music. Chief Justice CHASE presided, and, on taking the chair, expressed his gratification at the opportunity to testify his hearty approval of the work. There is no interest in the land which can be in any way injured by the work of the Commission. There is no interest in the land which will not be promoted and aided by this movement.

The speaker then traced the origin of the organization, commencing with the first agent sent by the Treasury Department to the Sea Islands, and continuing until Congress had established the Freedmen's Bureau, in order to assist the voluntary efforts of the people of the North who had taken hold of the work. The part of true statesmanship is to connect as far as practicable the work of the Government with the voluntary action of the people, and one of the most interesting features of this work is the introduction of this principle. The speaker had always taken a deep interest in the cause. The Commission was endeavoring to carry on a work begun by the Government, and striving to carry the blessings of education to every person in the South who is willing to secure them. Educated and skilled labor will be at all times more valuable to the community than the uneducated. The work will also assist us in the settlement of the difficulties which now agitate the country."

Referring to the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, Justice CHASE said: "A more generous, a more merciful, proposition was never made to a people who have been in rebellion, than the Amendment proposed. Those who denounce it should give to the people another, and they will consider it. Notwithstanding the passion of the hour, the speaker hoped for the best. They would pass away, and then everything connected with the great question of reconstruction will be calmly considered. But, he added, I trust, too, that the people will never consent to any arrangement which does not insure a permanent peace, tranquillity, Union and the prosperity of this land.

The speaker was frequently applauded during his address.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT was the next speaker, and referred to the necessity of educating the colored people of the South, in order to make them useful not only to themselves but to others. The schoolhouses must be erected throughout the South, and with intelligence will come an increasing demand for the products of the land. Thus if any motive was needed to secure contributions toward the work, the selfish motive was present in the prospects of increasing the trade and commerce of the North. The Pennsylvania branch of the Commission has, during the past year, supported 301 schools, with an attendance of 5,000 scholars and over, 700 teachers, and have distributed about a half million of supplies. If the contributions are liberal the Commission hope to increase the work.

Gen. HOWARD, who was present, made an address, commending the work and explaining the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in connection with these voluntary Associations for the education of the blacks.

KENTUCKY.

Discovery of the Booty Taken by the Railroad Robbers.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

A *posse* of citizens of Franklin, Ky., discovered, on Tuesday night, on the premises of WM. KING, a large amount of the booty taken from the passengers on the Nashvile Railroad on the night of the 8th inst.

The pork packing serson commenced here to-day; 700 hogs were slaughtered.

MARYLAND.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Young Men's Christian Association Convention continued in session to-day. Resolutions were adopted, declaring their disapproval of any relaxation of the existing legal Sabbath, and pledging the members of the Association to exert their most earnest efforts to prevent any interference with the present Sunday law; urging Christian young men throughout the land to organise associations in villages, towns and cities where they do not now exist. They also passed resolutions urging all to exert their influence against the use of intoxicating liquors, and to discourage dancing, card and billiard playing as having an evil tendency.

CANADA.

Departure of the Confederation Delegates—Appointments—Emigration to the United States—The Public School Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 19, 1866.

The five regular Confederation delegates, Messrs. MACDONARD, MCDOUGALL, CARTIER, HOWLAND and LANGLOIN, have taken their departure for England, and Messrs. MCGEE and GALT are expected to follow shortly. The delegates are likely to experience quite a lively time in combatting the views of Messrs. HOWE and ANNAND, who have been busily engaged for some time past in creating an opposition to the union scheme in England. That they have done something is evident from the altered tone of a portion of the Press there, but the chance of their preventing the Imperial Parliament adopting the proposed union measure is very small, although they are strengthened with a monster petition.

Before the departure of the delegates they made a batch of appointments to office which will hardly receive general approval. Hon. SIDNEY SMITH, formerly Postmaster-General, has been appointed Inspector of Registry Offices, altogether a new office, created under the Registry Act of 1865. This office, it was understood, would be given to Hon. M. H. FOLEY, another worn-out politician, who left his party, and in doing so was consigned to oblivion. As, however, Mr. FOLEY came forward at the request of Attorney-General MACDONALD, and consented to run the risk of political destruction, in order to gain $6,000 per annum, and save a Ministry he had so recently opposed, it was proposed to solace him with the appointment in question; consequently, the office was considered by outsiders as good as filled. One fine day, to the no small astonishment of most people, the Attorney-General announced that it was the intention of the Government to abrogate the clause to the Registry Act creating an Inspector of Registry Offices. Judge, then, of the public amazement when Mr. SIDNEY SMITH was appointed to the office the Government voluntarily offered to abolish. Mr. SMITH will fill the office creditably, no doubt. A vacant Judgeship in the County of Huron has been given to Mr. SECKER BROUGH, Principal in the Court of Probate. The selection is not a wise one, for Mr. BROUGH is now an old man. But the worst appointment is that of Mr. JAMES DICKSON, Member of Parliament for Huron, to the Registership of that county. It has been rumored for months that Mr. DICKSON was to receive the price of his support of the Ministry and the Grand Trunk. When the Grand Trunk Amalgamation Bill was introduced, session before last, Mr. DICKSON opposed it, but last session he suddenly changed his views, and now receives his reward. There is no denying the fact that Mr. BRYDGES, Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, exercises a potent influence over the Government. It is well known that he obtained an office for a pliable Mayor of one of our inland towns for aiding the Amalgamation Bill, and there is no telling how many people owe their positions under the Government to Mr. BRYDGES. The other appointments recently made are not particularly objectionable. Three unpopular ones at once, however, are surely enough.

CHANGE OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Maj.-Gens. LYNDSAY and NAPIER have been recalled, but for what reason it is not known. The former did well enough in Lower, but the same cannot be said of the latter in Upper Canada. His bungling in connection with the Fenian raid was sufficient to show that he was not "the right man in the right place." Gen. LYNDSAY will be succeeded by Maj.-Gen. RUSSELL, but no successor has been named for Gen. NAPIER. It was thought that the rumors current about another raid would have caused some excitement and stir in military circles, but such is not the case. There is no fear entertained that the country will be taken unawares, as the authorities are on the alert, and carefully watching every movement. Gen. Sir JOHN MICHEL is likely to remain here, as he is expected to be appointed Administrator of the Government. The absence of Lord MONCK and six members of the Government will leave Canada in a queer position for about three months, and we shall, therefore, be pretty much under military rule. This is, probably, the first time the country has been so placed.

THE PUBLIC FEELING.

There appears to be a manifest desire on the part of the people of this Province to continue on good terms with their American neighbors; hence the intelligence that steps are to be taken toward an adjustment of the *Alabama* claims, has been received with the liveliest satisfaction. As there can be no desire on the part of either people to get into difficulty, it is gratifying to observe the good feeling at present existing. The clamor about the convicted Fenians will soon die away, and those who indulged in it will be sorry for the part they took. There is really no desire to evince a vindictive spirit with regard to the condemned men; in fact, there is a strong feeling of pity shown everywhere, and, although those who have suffered most by the invasion of the soil feel keenly, the general wish is that the lives of all who have been, or may be, convicted, should be spared; and there can now hardly be a doubt that such will be the result. The regular Court of Assizes closed on Thursday, and a new commission will shortly issue, constituting a special court for the trial of the remaining Fenian prisoners, and Justice HAGERTY is expected to be the Judge. On closing the Court, the other day, Judge WILSON, in effect, acknowledged his inability, and intimated that Chief Justice DRAPER was the man to have taken the responsibility. The position is not an enviable one, particularly as the Judge is a marked man, threatened with Fenian vengeance. The public cares very little about the matter, and seems to view it merely as a formal kind of proceeding. The prisoners had to be disposed of, and it mattered very little how, provided the majesty of the law were vindicated. Nobody looks forward to the execution of the Fenians with pleasure; on the contrary, the shock occasioned by the sentences being carried into effect would be great indeed. As a curious corrollary connected with raids and insurrections, it may be mentioned that a monument has just been completed at Cote des Nieges, Canada East, in memory of "the political victims of 1837 and 1838."

EXODUS TO THE STATES.

Large numbers of laborers and mechanics are leaving Quebec for the Western States, since the fire there. The emigration had begun before the fire, however, for, as everything had been dull in Quebec since the removal of the seat of Government, there was very little employment to be had. The French Canadians are not all contented with their lot, and many, therefore, seek to better their condition. Several years ago Father CHINIQUY established a settlement in Illinois, and was the cause of attracting thither very many of his countrymen. Politics quite as often as want of employment influence the Franco-Canadians to emigrate.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION—ANOTHER AGITATION.

Little doubt can exist that we are on the eve of another agitation, arising out of the seemingly interminable school question. With the settlement of the clergy reserves, feudal tenure and separate schools, it was hoped and believed that we had seen the end of political agitation upon sectarian points. There was still one question left, and that was what has been styled Lower Canadian domination; that is, the Lower Canadians were accused of leaguing with certain Upper Canadians, in order to have the control of public affairs. It was only too true that Upper Canadian interests were made subservient to those of the sister Province; but then came the grand scheme of confederation, specially devised to get rid of this so-called dominancy. All parties went heartily into the work of carrying forward what was so well calculated to remove the evils that had been so long complained of in Upper Canada. Everything was done to render the scheme feasible, and at the same time suitable to the different Provinces concerned in it. The Protestants of Lower Canada had their interests duly cared for in the arrangement, and as they are in the minority it was thought they had some claim to consideration. Thus matters stood until Parliament met, when a bill was introduced to protect the interests of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. Little objection was urged against the bill, although it was clearly out of place; but if the Protestants of Upper Canada were satisfied to let the bill pass, the Catholics were not, unless they, too, had their rights similarly protected. Consequently another bill was introduced like the one for Lower Canada; but it created such a storm in the Assembly that it had to be withdrawn at the request of the Government, and ultimately both bills were laid aside. The baffled minority of Lower Canada, not satisfied with the resignation of Mr. GALT, who had pledged himself to carry their bill through, endeavored to secure their end in another way, and it has been rumored for some time that the school question, or more plainly speaking, the rights of the Protestants to separate sectarian schools, is to be dealt with in the settlement of the Confederation scheme in England. If the question in so far as concerns the Lower Canadian Protestants alone, were to be taken into consideration, their brethren in Upper Canada would not object; but the Catholics of Upper Canada will claim equal privileges; and it is even said that while Mr. GALT is to represent the Protestants, Mr. MCGEE is to represent the Catholics in England. Whether the rumor be well founded or not, the spirit of agitation has been aroused, and the Press is discussing the subject with a warmth that has not been shown for a long time. It is quite probable that there is no truth in the various rumors respecting this school question, but some papers insist that there is too much truth in it, and unless an emphatic contradiction is given very soon, we shall be in the midst of a stirring agitation ere long. The subject is a fruitful one for Canadian demagogues.

The Home Government Enjoins Incessant Vigilance on the Colonial Military Authorities—The Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition—A Major Court-Martialed—Arrival of the United States Consul-General—Severe Earthquake in Eastern Canada.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The *Minerve*, Government organ, says the Governor-General has received a dispatch from the British Colonial Office, which states that the possibility of trouble before long in the United States renders incessant vigilance indispensable on the part of the Canadian authorities. The Government and Rouge papers are having a controversy about Hon. D'ARCY MCGEE, Minister of Agriculture. The latter assert that MCGEE is not to go as a Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, because the British Government have censured as imprudent a speech he delivered recently at Toronto, blaming the American Government for their conduct at the time of the Fenian raid. The Government papers say the story is untrue.

MCGEE returned from Quebec yesterday, having been summoned there to a conference with the Governor-General.

Major CLEARY, of the Tenth Regiment, has been Court-martialed here for going to England to get married after leave had been refused. The sentence has been referred to England.

Gen. AVERILL has arrived in Montreal, to enter on his duties as U. S. Consul-General for British America, *vice* Hon. JOHN POTTER, resigned.

The earthquake of Monday was felt over a large section of Eastern Canada. At Lorette, near Quebec, it lasted two minutes, shaking everything violently, and accompanied by a heavy, rumbling sound under ground, like heavy artillery.

Rearming of the Volunteer Batteries—Introduction of Breech-Loaders.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Government is directing its attention to the rearming and equipping of the volunteeer batteries of the Province. Each battery, in future, is to be made up to four guns, all of equal calibre, and will consist of three 9-pounders and a 24-pound howitzer. It is thought that these will in this country, where it is impracticable to obtain long ranges, and where most artillery fire will likely take place within a range of 2,000 yards, prove equally, if not more telling against an enemy, while their simple mode of management will make them still greater favorites in the volunteer force.

Upper Canadian garrisons are being rapidly armed with Snider and Enfield rifles, the latest and best improvement on the old Enfield, and a large number of the troops in the Province will soon be in possession of breech-loaders. Seven hundred have arrived for the use of the Seventeenth Regiment, and will be distributed among that corps next week.

Annexation Meeting at Kingston—Troops to Protect the Welland Canal—The Home Government Advised to Settle the Alabama Claims.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 22.

A large annexation meeting was held at Kingston last night. The Canadian Cabinet were severely handled for leaving the country without a Government, and open to the Fenians and their friends. A resolution was adopted advising the Canadian people to accept the terms of annexation offered to them by the last United States Congress.

A regiment of regulars stationed in Lower Canada received orders late last night to proceed to St. Catharine's to guard the Welland Canal against any attacks the Fenians may attempt to make on it.

A regiment of Canadian rifles passed through this city to-day for Fort Erie. They were armed with the new breech-loaders.

The Government has appointed a Magistrate, with fifty Special Detectives, to be stationed at Fort Erie during the Winter, to watch the movements of the Fenians in Buffalo.

A petition is being signed in Montreal, asking the Home Government to settle the claims of the United States Government, in the case of the *Alabama*, in order to prevent another movement of the Fenians on Canada.

American merchants have instructed their agents in Canada to buy up all the barley they can, to be shipped immediately to Europe.

The applications for new trials in the case of LYNCH and the other Fenian prisoners will not be moved before to-morrow.

JOSEPH MACK, who is to be hanged to-morrow at Montreal for murdering a fellow soldier last June, has asked the Governor-General for a commutation of sentence, on the ground of insanity and objections as to the legality of the jury.

The Slaughter of Deer by American Hunters—Arrival of Distinguished Visitors—Arrival of Troops—More Aid for the Quebec Sufferers—The Fenian Trials.

OTTAWA, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 29.

In order to put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of deer and other game, now going on in this country by American pot-house hunters, it is recommended that a heavy export duty be levied and other stringent measures adopted.

Troops are continuing to arrive here by the river steamers.

The weather is cold.

MONTREAL, C. E., Thursday, Nov. 22.

Prince DOROA and Duke GRASOK, two of the wealthiest and noblest citizens of Rome are here receiving distinguished honors.

A cable dispatch announces the contribution of $10,000 from Glasgow for the Quebec Relief Fund.

The Fenian trials commence on the 3d of December at Sweetsbury, County Town, Bedford.

COLORADO.

Its Resources and Prosperity.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Senator EVANS, of Colorado, delivered an address on the Pacific Railroad and the natural resources and prosperity of Colorado before the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. He demonstrated the great wealth and promise of the country as an argument in favor of the location of the railroad through the Territory. He said that the gold, silver, copper and lead ores were found in Colorado over a district along the snowy range for upward of two hundred miles, and from ten to fifteen miles on each side of it. He explained that the Indians had interrupted navigation for the last three years, and that politicians had tried, by false statements, to disparage its resources and population to defeat its admission as a State, and yet Colorado had steadily prospered. Its taxable valuation is nearly twelve millions of dollars, exclusive of unproved mines, which are worth as much more. Her agriculture is very productive. Two hundred and forty thousand acres of land have been taken up for actual settlement during the past year. Her pasture-land is of the finest quality and covers an immense area. He said Chicago, New-York and Boston could not afford to allow St. Louis a monopoly of the trade, as they would have to unless the Northern route should go through Colorado, or at least build a branch to Denver City. The Board of Trade passed a resolution to coöperate in securing direct railroad communication with Denver at the earliest practicable day.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

TENNESSEE.

Universal Suffrage in the Legislature—The Action in the House.

In the Tennessee House of Representatives, on the 19th inst., the following bill was introduced:

Whereas, By the Declaration of Independence we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and,

Whereas, According to our theory of, a republican form of government, and for the more effectual preservation of the liberties of the whole people, we believe that the only true bulwark of civil liberty now consists in free thought, free speech, a free press, universal suffrage and universal amnesty; and,

Whereas, In the State of Tennessee there is not now one armed or hostile soldier to the Government of the United States, or the State of Tennessee: but that the people thereof have quietly yielded obedience to all the laws of the same, and have become peaceable law-abiding citizens: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, SECTION 1. That every man of color, and of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote six months previous to the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and all other civil officers of the State, county, or district in which he resides—provided, however, that this shall not be so construed as to entitle such person or persons of color to sit upon juries, or to hold any office in the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the law now known as the Franchise Law, passed the 3d day of May, 1866, be and the same is hereby repealed, and all other laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

A motion was made to refer it to a select committee, which failed, when

Mr. SHEPPARD moved that the bill be laid on the table. Carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, of Hamilton, Anderson, of White, Blackman, Brien, Clingan, Coward, Dowdy, Grove, Hudson, Hall, Inman, Jarvis, Jones, of Claiborne, Jones, of Greene, Mason, McNair, Melton, Morris, Murphy, Moore, Overstreet, Parks, Patton, Puckett, Raulston, Rogers, Shepherd, Simmedy, Sinclair, Schuitz, Snodderly, Stegald, Street, Taylor, Underwood, Walker, Welsh, Woods, and Speaker Heiskell—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Baker, Briggs, Brewer, Clements, Cleavland, Donaldson, Doughty, Elliott, Fuson, Garver, Gilmer, Kerchival, Lellyett, Mullins, Moss, Norman, Nunn, Porter, Pearson, Richards, Smith, of Hardeman, Smith, of Obion, Thorpe, Waters, Warren, Wines and Woodcock—29.

Mr. GARNER introduced a bill providing for striking the word "white" out of the franchise law, which was referred to a special committee.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

Of this action the Nashville *Press and Times* of the 20th says:

"The promptness and the decisive vote may be taken as an exemplification of the convictions of the House on the subject of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. East Tennessee Radical and Conservative members voted against the bill in solid phalanx. The Conservatives from Middle and West Tennessee voted as unitedly against laying on the table. This will generally be taken as deciding the question as to the probability of the Legislature admitting reconstructed rebels to the ballot-box on any terms."

And the *Nashville Union and American* of the same date thus alludes to it: "Did the Radicals who voted the proposition down yesterday do so because it admitted 'rebels' to the ballot-box, and not in opposition to the negro suffrage feature? or did those who voted on the other side mean to say that they would not vote for the enfranchisement of the negro without enfranchising the whites also. The motion to lay upon the table, by the rules of the House, precluded debate, and hence there was no expressions made to give a clue to the answers to these questions. As the matter now stands, the action of the Tennessee Legislature, without explanation, places it overwhelmingly in opposition to universal suffrage. This bill, it will also be seen, while giving the privilege of voting to the negro, withholds that of sitting upon juries or holding office in this State. This feature may have affected the minds of more intense social-equality Radicals. Of this, however, we cannot speak, since there was no expression on the subject. *On a proposition of such magnitude we think it might well have remained open for discussion*, in order that the public might have had some adequate notion of the proper answers which the action naturally suggests to the reflecting mind. There is little doubt that another proposition will be made, which will be discussed, involving the entire question.

OREGON.

The Constitutional Amendment in the House of Representatives.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Portland, Oregon, under date of Oct. 12, gives the following explanation of the action of the State House of Representatives upon the Constitutional Amendment. The telegraph reported that the resolution adopting the amendment was reconsidered and rejected. From the following it seems to have been sustained in the final vote by one majority. The correspondent says:

"On Saturday, the 6th inst., HUMASON, (Nesmith-democrat,) of Wasco, introduced into the House a resolution, declaring in effect that the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the House, 'did not express the will of this House, as it now stands, after being purged of its illegal members.' The reason assigned in the 'whereas' of the resolution for this conclusion, was that the Amendment was ratified while the two Union members from Grant still occupied their seats, and that now that two Democrats had been admitted to those seats who would have voted against such ratification, the vote would stand on the question of ratification, if no other changes took place, 23 ayes to 24 nays. When the resolution was introduced five of the Union members were absent—one sick and four others visiting the public buildings. After some higgling and parliamentary strategy, which resulted in a mutual understanding that the absentees might record their votes on the resolution when they came in, the final vote was taken, and resulted ayes 24, nays 18. On this vote, ROSENHEIM, a man elected on the Union ticket from this county, voted with the Democrats, and gave the resolution a majority of one of the whole House. On the Monday following, the 8th inst., when the House journal was read, there occurred a regular legislative scrimmage on the question of approving that part of the journal relating to the proceeding on this resolution which concluded 'and so the resolution passed.' First, a motion to approve the journal as it stood was negatived—23 ayes, 24 nays. Then this vote was reconsidered—24 ayes, 22 nays, and the motion to approve passed in the affirmative—26 ayes, 20 nays. During the contest four of the Union members who were absent on Saturday were allowed to record their votes on the original resolution, three voting in the negative, and the other—WHITE, of this county—in the affirmative; the fifth absentee, Mr. LACEY, still sick, and not present. The next day, Tuesday, Mr. WHITE moved to reconsider the vote on HUMASON's resolution disapproving of the ratification of the amendment by the House. This created consternation, and there was a call of the House—LACEY and ROSENHEIM absent. LACEY soon appeared, and took his seat. Then the cry was, what has become of ROSENHEIM? At last Mr. HUMASON, looking out on the street, said that ROSENHEIM was coming. Thereupon HUMASON rose from his seat, and started out of the hall to meet ROSENHEIM, and WHITE followed after in the same direction. This raised a laugh, and amid the merriment a voice cried out, 'Fix the Jew!' This by-play will be better appreciated when it is understood that the fate of the motion to reconsider was well known to depend upon ROSENHEIM's vote. By his leaving the Unionists and voting with the Democrats the resolution had been carried on the Saturday previous, and the House was now all of a tremor as to which should succeed in 'fixing' him on the vote to reconsider—HUMASON or WHITE. Mr. ROSENHEIM soon made his appearance, and after more parliamentary strategy by the Democrats to prevent the action, the motion to reconsider passed in the affirmative, 25 yeas, 22 nays—HENDERSHOTT, Democrat, and ROSENHEIM voting in the affirmative. Thereupon, on motion of ROSENHEIM, the consideration of the resolution was made the special order for the next day, at 11 o'clock. On Wednesday, the 10th inst., after more skirmishing for delay, the resolution to disapprove of the ratification of the Amendment came up on the final passage, and after a lengthy debate was negatived—23 yeas, 24 nays, ROSENHEIM voting with the Unionists. WHITE got him."

Gov. Dennison on the Political Situation.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1866.

A gentleman in this city received to-day a letter from Ex-Postmaster-General DENNISON, in which the latter very elaborately reviews the political situation. In the course of his correspondence, Gov. DENNISON takes occasion to say that he hopes Congress will not convene in any other than a spirit of dignity and moderation. The project of impeachment he rejects, wholly, and says that President JOHNSON would have to commit many infinitely more flagrant acts than any he has yet been accused of, to enable an indictment to stand. He has many kind professions for the President socially, but admits that he does not understand the aim of his administration. For himself, he accepts the Constitutional Amendment of Congress as the only basis of reconstruction worth tolerating, and avers that if the South should refuse its unconditional ratification, he is for the employment of a policy so compulsory as to break its stubbornness. DENNISON is quite sure that Mr. JOHNSON has not the concurrence of one-third of the Cabinet, and he does not see how the disaffected Ministers can avoid, in honor, following his example of withdrawal. The letter in question is dated the 17th inst., and is written at the home of Mr. DENNISON, in Ohio.

Wendell Phillips on the Condition of the Country and the Duty of Congress.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

We hear of compromises to be suggested by the President. It is rumored that he is prepared to adopt Mr. GREELEY's plan, universal amnesty and universal or impartial suffrage. The Democratic Party, it is said, and the Southern rebels also accept this. We may be obliged to submit to it now, since treason in the White House and "Practical Statesmanship" (?) in the capital have lost us the golden opportunity of May, 1865. Such terms are a preventive of future rebellions; the precedent thus set that men may rebel at Richmond, starve and torture at Andersonville, play the brute at Fort Pillow, riot and murder at Memphis and New-Orleans, and still laugh at law and justice.

But with a traitor in the Presidential chair; with the dominant party all at sea, without chart or pilot, its officers having shut themselves up in the cabin, stuffed their ears with cotton and covered their eyes sevenfold for fear of the lightning and the noise, with timed non-combatants for editors of our leading journals—every Republican fort "covered constantly with flags of armistice"—what better could we expect?

We only enter our protest that no such plan will restore peace to the South, no such plan will give room for even the commencement of real reconstruction. Accept such a plan and leave the South to carry it out and we may look to see her, for some years to come, repeating the bloody, bankrupt, aimless and barren anarchy of Mexico. No State charter of political rights to the negro will ever secure him the efficient and substantial exercise of them. All grant of rights to him by the bigotted, besotted angered and revengeful white men of the South will lack an "Executive principle" as BURKE and CANNING long ago warned us.

What the South needs is peace, and a cordial welcome of Northern brains, capital and enterprise. Without this, reconstruction cannot commence. In order to have this, the antipathies between her classes must be kept down by the strong arm of the United States; her old leaders, poisoned and poisoning all others, must be silenced and curbed; and her streets made safe for any man, however hated, who brings mind, money, schools and energy with him.

Give the negro his political rights, and inaugurate this state of things, and in ten years the South will become, like the West, the counterpart, with healthy differences, of the Northeast—the cradle and true mould of the nation.

At present the country population of the South is in a hopeful state of mind and feeling, easily moulded and led because always accustomed to be led. The cities and old political hacks, resuscitated by their rotton comrade in the White House, are full of mischief. The real leaders of the South, its large property holders and educated men, except a few Gascons like WADE HAMPTON, realize their situation. Could the Government hold the South quiet while real reconstruction commenced, these men would in three years be its warmest friends. They looked on slavery as an investment, not as a political hobby, and now that is ended, seek to throw off those "old men of the sea," POLLARD, PRYOR and the rest, in order to improve, accumulate amass and enjoy. It true statesmanship could have managed this crisis, all power in the rebellious territories would have been intrusted to loyal hands, black and white, and then the Aikens, Munroes, Pollards and Wade Hamptons would have been protected by Civil Rights bills and Bureaus from any possible misuse of this exclusive power on the part of our white and black allies. But as that opportunity was lost, we must protect the negro for two or three years, as he rises into his place, and then States may be safely formed, and most of the powers formerly conceded to State sovereignty may be intrusted to it again. The war has taught us that the regulation of citizenship, its civil and political rights, ought always to be retained by the Federal Government.

Our claim is that Congress shall wholly ignore the Military Boards and Committees of pardoned rebels which style themselves "States." Let no Executive sanction induce Congress to recognize such usurpations. It is not yet time to authorize those Territories to form State Governments.

Secondly, whenever any bargain is made and whatever its terms, let it be guaranteed by the United States. Let the political equality and right of each citizen be secured by the Federal Constitution. The South, when she could not violently rob, has always cheated her victim. The Missouri Compromise was evaded, by smuggling into that State two or three counties north of the forbidden line, years before it was openly set aside by unblushing fraud. So will any arrangements made by States for the negro be evaded or annulled.

"Punic faith" is pure gold, a spotless Abdiel, compared with Southern trickery, in all that relates to the negro and the nation.

"Do you doubt my word?" said a Southern Bombastes Furioso, in a New-York Court years ago, to an Abolitionist who demanded his bond, and not his promise, to produce there again an alleged slave.

"I know you steal, and see no reason why you should not also lie," was the quiet reply; which embodies volumes of wisdom for this crisis. Let the nation heed it. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The President and Impartial Suffrage.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866.

The President informed Gen. FRANK BLAIR that he maintained his position expressed in his letter to Gov. SHARKEY, on the question of impartial suffrage, and that he still believed that it was a question belonging to the States, and with which the Executive or Congress had nothing to do. The President did not express his views on the amnesty branch of the subject.

Lawlessness in Missouri.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 18.

A very worthy and intelligent Eastern man, who proposes to settle in Missouri, arrived here yesterday from a trip through some of the rich rebel counties bordering on the north of the Missouri River, and illustrates affairs there vividly and forcibly. He says he found a large number of improved and unimproved farms of the very best quality, exceedingly rich, and desirable for cultivation, for sale at very low rates; but he is satisfied that there is no enterprising and peace-loving Northern Unionist who would not march straight past them and enter forests to face wild beasts and savages in subduing a farm, rather than to settle upon one of these under the present reign of rebelism and lawlessness. The justice of this must be admitted; it is sustained by reports from the most authentic sources and even by official investigations. But this condition of things in these rebel counties is soon to terminate. Measures to terminate it are already instituted.

TENNESSEE.

Newspaper Consolidation—Speech of Col. W. B. Stokes.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Two of the Conservative daily papers of this city, the *Dispatch*, and *Union & American*, have been consolidated, and will appear on Saturday under the name of the *Union & Dispatch*. The new concern will represent the strictest phase of "my policy" Conservatism.

Col. W. B. STOKES, Congressman from this State, on invitation of the Legislature, made a stirring speech at the Capitol to-night. He savagely denounced President JOHNSON, declaring that every rebel and bushwhacker in the country swore by A. JOHNSON and his policy. He advocated qualified negro suffrage, but was emphatically opposed to universal amnesty and rebel enfranchisement.

Gen. Vega Repoted to Have Been Shot by Order of Corona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

It is rumored that Gen. VEGA, who went to Mexico ostensibly to assist CORONA, was really employed by ORTEGA, and having disobeyed JUAREZ' orders, was shot as a traitor by order of CORONA.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Mining Stocks closed as follows: Yellow Jacket, $954; Ophir, $185; Chollar Potosi, $207; Belcher, $125; Imperial, $128. Legal Tenders, 72½. Wheat is quoted at $1 95 ℔ 100 lbs.

New-Jersey Election.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 22.

The State Canvassers will meet to-morrow to count the vote for Congress in this State, when the official vote will be announced.

Death of Capt. Walker, U. S. N.

Another hero of the late war has passed away, and one whose loss will be deeply felt in naval circles. Capt. WM. W. WALKER, U. S. N., after an illness of two months, died, on Monday night, of heart disease, at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital. During the war he commanded the United States man-of-war *De Soto*, which rendered good service in the East Gulf Squadron by the capture of a number of fine prizes. Capt. WALKER was relieved from duty as commander of the *De Soto* last Spring, since which period he has been engaged in various active duties. He was recently ordered to this port as Light-house Inspector. Capt. WALKER was born in Maryland, and entered the service in 1827, and was 54 years of age at the time of his death. He has seen 17 years sea service, about 11 years shore duty, and 11 years on the retired list. He was assistant to the lamented Admiral GREGORY in superintending contract vessels. He has written a number of clever pamphlets on engineering. His body was sent to his friends in Washington last night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Harper's, the Atlantic, Hours at Home, and Our Young Folks for December—Reviews, &c., &c.

—We shall certainly be compelled to move the calendar ahead a month or more if our periodicals persist in their pertinacious punctuality. It has become the fashion for the publishers of our illustrated weeklies to issue them at least eight or ten days ahead of their date, and the monthlies are beginning to practice the habit of early rising to an extent which is decidedly confusing to the chronology of readers who have not their wits constantly about them. To be sure, subscribers in the Faroe and Fejee Islands are enabled by this arrangement to receive their favorite monthlies at just about the date they respectively bear upon the covers, but it is unkind to civilized readers to shock their feelings by wishing them a "Merry Christmas" or a "Happy New Year" in the middle of November that the compliments of the season may be punctually extended to the people living at the antipodes. In these days of Atlantic telegraphs the daily papers are, after all, the sheet anchors which hold the world steady. As, for instance, November had hardly begun to wane, when the *Atlantic Monthly* for December came to hand. In this latitude its contents will be read, and, if it were not uncomplimentary, we might say forgotten, before the month whose name it bears puts in an appearance. JOHN NEAL opens this number with reminiscences of his old friend and, for a time, partner in business, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT. The paper "Through Broadway" is scholarly and entertaining, and is in the best vein of that admirable essayist, Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN. Glimpses at life in India, especially its domestic phases, are given by Mr. J. W. PALMER, who writes of "My Heathen at Home." G. REYNOLDS discusses "Borneo and Rajah Brooke," and C. C. HAZEWELL writes of the "Fall of Austria." The "Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books" are as original, characteristic and suggestive as ever. Fiction is represented by the continuation of "Katharine Morne" and by "The Singing-School Romance," the author of which must be a disciple of Hahnemann, judging from the extent to which he dilutes the trivial incident upon which the story is founded. The political article this month upon "Reconstruction" is said to embody the views of Mr. FRED. DOUGLASS. The paper is hardly so noticeable for what it has as for what it lacks—the vituperative element which nearly always charterizes articles upon this range of topics in the *Atlantic*. The poetry consists of a rugged piece of verse, by Mr. EMERSON, "My Garden;" "The Sword of Bolivar," by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; "A Friend," by C. P. CRANCH, and "An Autumn Song," by FORCEYTHE WILSON. Among the book notices is a discriminating criticism upon *Griffith Gaunt*. By this time nearly all the readers of the *Atlantic* know what to expect of their favorite periodical during the next year. First of all there will be Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' story of New-England life—"The Guardian Angel," and Mr. JAMES PARTON, Prof. LOWELL, BAYARD TAYLOR, EDWARD EVERETT HALE and other established favorites will be numbered among the regular contributors.

—A simple but touching ballad by Miss ALICE CAREY—that of "Uncle Joe," opens the December number of *Harper's New Monthly* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) An instructive, entertaining and well written article by Mr. CHARLES HALLOCK gives us the "Secrets of Sable Island," and in "A Reminiscence of Sleepy Hollow," E. GUILBERT gossips pleasantly of the old home of WASHINGTON IRVING, of whom one or two interesting anecdotes are thrown in. Each of these articles is illustrated, and in respect of spirit and delicacy of work several of the engravings deserve the highest praise. Miss MARY TITCOMB contributes a very interesting paper on the great painter, GILBERT CHARLES STUART; CHARLES MANSON sketches "Behind the Scenes" in a way which is sure to sharpen the curiosity of tyros to get a glimpse of that famous locality for themselves. FORREST, VANDENHOFF and FANNY ELLSLER, and others who have been eminent upon the stage, come in for their share of reminiscences, while some amusing facts are stated regarding the machinery of plays and acting. One phase of life in Lima is described by Mrs. E. GEO. SQUIER, who tells how the festival of Santa Rosa is observed. "Mark Twain," a *litterateur*, well known on the Pacific coast, edits the "logs" of the Captain and two passengers of the clipper-ship *Hornet*, which was burned in the Pacific Ocean in May of the present year. These "logs," or diaries—for the two passengers who kept them were making their first sea voyage—give a thrilling account of the forty-three days spent upon the Pacific in an open boat, after the ship was burned and before land was sighted. Ham-bones, ham-rags and boot-legs were the most nutritious diet these men and their companions could get for a short time before they reached shore; and their escape with their lives was for this and other reasons little less than miraculous. A graphic and appreciative sketch of JOHN BRIGHT, and one, too, which just now will be read with peculiar interest, is given by M. D. CONWAY. Fiction is much better represented than usual in this number of *Harper's*. Mr. HARRINGTON, author of *Inside*, begins a serial entitled "The Virginians in Texas," which promises well; and the short stories—"The Work of Salvation," (to the apparent profanity of which title some may take exception,) "The Twenty-third of July," and "Vine Lane"—are all decidedly above the average of magazine stories. It is not often that the careful and discriminating editor of *Harper's* is enabled to get together a score of articles combining instruction, entertainment and amusement in proportions so well balanced as they are in this number.

—Dr. S. B. HUNT contributes to *Hours at Home* (New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.) an excellent, timely and valuable article upon "Cholera and the Board of Health." It shows a perfect and practical familiarity with the subject, and gives deserved credit to the successful exertions of our Board of Health during the last Summer. As an indication of the wisdom of the law-makers who conferred such unusual and extraordinary powers upon this Board, Dr. HUNT states the interesting fact, which is not generally understood, that the British Parliament during the last Summer passed a law based upon this under which our own Board was organized, and even adopting its language to a great extent. Graphic sketches of scenes in localities where the cholera made its appearance last Summer, and of the measures by which it was "stamped out," add interest to the article, which is, by the way, not at all technical, but thoroughly popular. To this same number of *Hours at Home* Dr. BUSHNELL contributes a characteristic paper, entitled "How to make a ripe and bright old age." As an illustration directly in point he sketches the serene life of Dr. NOAH PORTER, who died at Farmington, Conn., on Sept. 24. Some curious philological facts are brought out in an article by Prof. SCHELE DE VERE on the "Abuse of nouns." C. H. WEBB describes in a delightfully genial way a "Bird-breakfast," (the birds being subjectively, not objectively considered.) Prof. A. J. CURTIS writes thoughtfully, but, after all, pleasantly, of rainy days; Dr. RAY PALMER discusses "the Study of Models in Literature and Art," and Mr. TUCKERMAN sketches briefly but appreciatively two of our American artists, SETH CHENEY and EASTMAN JOHNSON. Among the other more interesting papers are "A visit to the Grave of David Brainerd," by Miss SHEARMAN, and "An Afternoon at the White House," by Rev. A. A. E. TAYLOR. Miss FRANCES EASTWOOD, whose story of "Geoffery the Lollard" enlisted the interest of the younger readers of *Hours at Home* so strongly, commences in this number another serial, entitled, "Marcella of Rome," which promises to be even better than its predecessor. A poem, "St. Peter," deserves mention as one of the best poems of its kind lately published.

—There is a very curious and interesting paper in the November number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, (New-Haven: SILLIMAN & DANA,) upon "The Source of Muscular Power." It is by EDWARD FRANKLAND, F. R. S., and is transferred to the *Journal* from the proceedings of the Royal Institute of Great Britain. After an exhaustive discussion of the subject and some rather intricate calculations, Mr. FRANKLAND arrives at these conclusions: (1) That the muscle is a machine for the conversion of potential energy into mechanical force; (2) That the mechanical force of the muscles is derived chiefly, if not entirely, from the oxidation of matters contained in the blood, and not from the oxidation of the muscles themselves; (3) That in man the chief materials that produce muscular power are non-nitrogenous, although nitrogenous matters can also be employed; (4) That the muscles are constantly being renewed, but not perceptibly more rapidly during a period of great activity than during comparative quiescence. The fifth and sixth conclusions are not so important as those just given, and the seventh is that the exercise of muscular power is accompanied by the production of heat within the body, even when the muscular power is exerted externally. This Mr. FRANKLAND believes to be the only source of animal heat. Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, in this number of the *Journal*, also gives a brief account of a "New Locality of Meteoric Iron in Cohahuila, Northern Mexico." He suggests the inquiry whether the preponderance of these metallic meteorites in mountainous regions is explained by the greater impenetrability of the surfaces upon which they have fallen? Mr. SAMUEL PORTER concludes the discussion of "The Vowel Elements in Speech." In the "Scientific Intelligence" we find mention of the alleged discovery of an ancient human skull in California, as reported in the TIMES some weeks ago. The circumstances of the discovery of this skull have been partially investigated by Prof. WHITNEY, the State Geologist, and he expresses the opinion that it was found, as claimed, at a depth of 153 feet, beneath five beds of consolidated ash or lava, separated by layers of sand. Since this position of the skull is a lower one than any in which the remains of the mastodon have been found in California, the question of its authenticity becomes a very important one, and the results of Prof. WHITNEY's investigation will be looked for with some impatience.

—The second volume of the new series of the *Christian Examiner* (New-York: JAMES MILLER) closes with the November number, and the contents of this issue fully maintain the elevated character of this able periodical. Mr. TUCKERMAN's busy and competent pen does justice to T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE, who is not so generally known here as he should be, in an appreciative review of his history of Florence, which is pronounced to be, so far as completed, "a most desirable and appropriate companion to those of SISMONDI and ROSCOE." In view of the degree of attention which Italian affairs are attracting now, it is safe to say that the reproduction of Mr. TROLLOPE's work here—for it has not yet been reprinted—would be a profitable undertaking. In this number of the *Examiner* Mr. C. A. CUMMINGS does justice to the memory of the late Rev. JOHN PIERPONT; and among the other articles are: "Unitarian Views of Christ;" "Life, Character and Works of Madame Swetchine;" a political article entitled "Differences of Administration, or Two Cabinets under One Chief," and the usual installment of carefully prepared book reviews.

—By a curious conjunction the poems of WALT WHITMAN and of SWINBURNE are reviewed in the *Galaxy* (New-York: W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,) for December, and in articles entirely independent of each other and by different writers. WALT WHITMAN's *Leaves of Grass* is declared to be "the expression in literature of a perfectly healthy unconventional man; not an abstract or an intellectual statement of him merely, but the full rendering of a human personality for better or for worse." *Laus Veneris* is pronounced to be "the presentation in the naked ideal of an overpowering passion. It is not immodest, but, like other things that are also not immodest, under certain circumstances it is indecent." There are in this same number of the *Galaxy* papers by A. S. BRACKETT, on "The American Cavalr of the Revolution;" by J. A. CHURCH, on "America, the Land of Wealth," and by J. F. FITTS, on "Mosby and his Men." This last is a well-written and interesting storyof the war. The poetry of the number is not up to the average.

—In *Our Young Folks* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) for December, we have more of the practical and less of the allegorical than usual, an indication that the competition with which this magazine for the juveniles is threatened, has induced it to address itself more directly and earnestly to those whose wants it aims to supply. There are brief and spirited articles by Mrs. STOWE, Mr. J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MARGARET T. CANBY and others; also a skating song set to music, and beside the brilliant full-page illustration in color, after a picture by ALFRED FREDERICKS, and the engravings worked in with the letter-press, there are given four wood-cuts, taken from the elegantly-illustrated books lately issued by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS. In this quartette the design by Mr. EYTINGE shows to excellent advantage. In the January number of *Our Young Folks* Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG will begin the serial lately announced, and Mrs. STOWE, BAYARD TAYLOR, "Aunt Fanny," and others will contribute regularly.

—A thin quarto, entitled *Greek for Little Scholars*, published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, for the Philotechnic Institute of Camden, N. J., starts the inquiry whether those who are so earnestly decrying the study of the ancient languages after all have the ear of the people. If they have, how is it that primers such as this are produced, which are adapted to the use of children just learning to read their own language. It is in fact just such a book as a six-year old Greek going to one of the primary schools in Athens, fourteen or fifteen centuries ago, would have received with delight. If Greek is to hold its place in the curriculum of of our schools and colleges, the younger children are when they conquer its difficulties the better, and the system which this primer is intended to introduce is admirably adapted for such a purpose. It adopts, however, the broadest continental pronunciation of the language.

—*Beadle's Monthly* (New-York: BEADLE & Co.) has dropped the plan of concealing the authorship of its articles, and now appends the name of the writer to each paper, with here and there an exception. The December number contains an instructive illustrated article, "Up the Valley of the Amazon;" the conclusion of one of Mrs. C. A. WARFIELD's exciting serials, "The Romance of the Green Seal;" a brief but curious article by Dr. RUFUS K. BROWNE, entitled "The Measurement of the Mental Telegraph," which gives us a glimpse at the way in which magicians are enabled to play their tricks upon fallible mortals. There are also a number of articles of various degrees of merit which it is needless to mention in detail.

—"My Chosen Friends," by JEAN INGELOW, and Miss TYTLER's "Huguenot Family in the English Village," prove to be very attractive features in the *Sunday Magazine*. (New-York and London: ALEX. STRAHAN & Co.) The November number of this excellent periodical contains, besides these continuations, an unusual amount of entertaining religious reading. Among the papers are Dr. GUTHRIE's "Studies from the Old Testament," (Abraham); "The Glory of Young Men; an Aspect of Muscular Christianity;" "The First Night's Frost," with several poems of more than average merit.

—*The Journal of the Franklin Institute*, for November, has the usual variety of articles in the different departments of scientific research. Among the subjects discussed are, "The Preservation of Wood in Damp and Wet Situations," "Limes, Cements, Mortars and Concretes," "Combustion of Gas for Economic Purposes," with a report of the proceedings of the Institute at its stated monthly meeting, Oct. 19.

—A more than usually varied table of contents is presented in the *Historical Magazine* for November, which is the first copy of any of this year's issue of this unique periodical that we have thus far received. Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON, the well-known writer on American historical subjects, is now the editor and publisher of the magazine.

—The London *Quarterly Review* (New-York: LEONARD SCOTT Publishing Co.) for October gives an interesting summary of that admirable work on natural History—*Homes Without Hands*. It also reviews Col. HAMLEY's *Operations of Modern Warfare;* and besides it has papers on "The Ancient Literature of France," "England and Her Institutions," &c., &c.

—*The Catholic World* (New-York: LAWRENCE KEHOE) contains no less than nineteen articles, all of them directly or indirectly coming within the specific scope of the magazine, which is, as usual, skillfully and ably edited. Ten of the articles, including the serial, "The Godfrey Family; or, Questions of the Day," are original, and the rest are selected.

—*Spare Hours* (Boston: P. DONOHOE) for December has been promptly issued. This is an attractive juvenile periodical, and is gradually winning for itself a fair share of public patronage. The illustrations in the December number show an improvement.

OBITUARY.

Don Miguel—A Usurper Off the Stage.

A cable dispatch published yesterday announced the death of this personage, and it would be unjust to the part he played in history to let this announcement pass unnoticed. Many of our readers may perhaps recollect the prolonged troubles, accompanied by bloody conflicts, occasioned by the succession to the throne of Portugal, in all of which DON MIGUEL maintained a prominent but unenviable eminence, and which resulted in his expulsion from Portugal and the establishment of the independent Empire of Brazil, under his brother, DON PEDRO I. He was undoubtedly one of the most bloodthirsty absolutists of his time, and the Portuguese look back with sorrow and even anger upon the few years during which DON MIGUEL had usurped power over them.

He was born in 1802, apparently the younger son of King DON JOAN and Queen CHARLOTTE. After the occupation of Portugal by the French under JUNOT, King JOAN and his family retreated to Rio Janeiro. This step was considered by NAPOLEON equivalent to a formal abdication, and the *Moniteur* was made to announce that the House of Braganza had ceased to rule. While at Rio, DON MIGUEL, under the guidance of his bigoted and coarse-tempered mother, grew up in wild extravagance. In 1821 the Royal family returned to Lisbon, leaving the heir-apparent, DON PEDRO, at Rio as Regent of Brazil. Many had been the revolutionary movements in Portugal during the years preceding the return of the King. At last a *Junta*, or National Convention, had assembled and adopted a Constitution, which was presented to the King on board ship upon his return, and which he had to take an oath to maintain before he was permitted to land. The Constitution was, however, confined to Portugal in Europe only, and the Colonies were excluded from its benefits. This so exasperated the Brazilians that very soon after a revolution broke out at Rio, and it ended with the establishment of the independence of Brazil, with DON PEDRO I. as Constitutional Emperor.

Though King JOAN had sworn to observe this Constitution, the Queen steadily refused to do so. The King knew very well the criminal life she was leading, and he was also aware of her intrigues to create a counter revolution against the constitutional party. In order to get rid of such a dangerous, and, at any rate, unpleasant companion, the King induced the Cortes to pass a decree banishing her from the kingdom. But the Queen, ever ready for any desperate move, at once consolidated the Theocratic-Absolutist Party, with her favorite son, DON MIGUEL, as its leader, and called upon the nation, the nobility and the clergy, to rally to her support under the royal standard against the Constitution and the Cortes. The army at once declared in favor of DON MIGUEL, and the old King, pressed hard from all sides, and seeing the Constitutional Party apparently powerless to resist, was at last compelled to annul the Constitution, but he steadfastly refused to resume the exercise of absolute power. Yet he could not deny the impetuous demands of the Queen and her party to appoint DON MIGUEL Generalissimo. As soon as he assumed this office, DON MIGUEL attempted to concentrate all the power of the government in his hands. The King, however, refused to assent to many of his absolutist measures, and as he also evinced a growing desire to return to liberal principles, the Queen and her son, the Generalissimo, are said to have resolved to put him out of the way. The first act of this contemplated bloody drama began with the assassination of the King's most trusted and intimate adviser, the Marquis SOULE. The army was then called to arms, proclamations were issued to the people, the Ministers, and a very large number of prominent persons were arrested, and the King himself was kept closely confined and watched in his palace. But now the entire diplomatic corps at Lisbon interfered and protested against these unwarranted outrages. The French Minister, Marquis HYDE DE NEUVILLE, succeeded in so frightening DON MIGUEL, that he permitted the Marquis to have an interview with the King. The result of this interview was that the King, under the protection of the Diplomatic Corps, was transferred for safety on board of a British man-of-war in the harbor. And thus the vile plot of the Queen, his wife, and of his pretended son was frustrated.

Now it was for DON MIGUEL to "give in." He submitted, and asked for mercy of the King. Under the guise of a permission to travel abroad, he, as well as his mother, were banished the Kingdom. His mother went to Spain and DON MIGUEL travelled through many countries, earning the worst reputation by his conduct. In 1826 DON JOAN suddenly died. As the intrigues of the Queen with the aristocratic and clerical party in Portugal continued notwithstanding her banishment, she was, on account of the suddenness of the death of the King, loudly charged with having caused it by poisoning, and it must be admitted that her conduct throughout gave great weight to the charge. The King, by his last will, had appointed his daughter ISABELLA Regent until the return from Brazil of his legitimate successor, DON PEDRO. As Regent, ISABELLA adhered to the advancing liberal spirit of the age, and the reactionary party saw their return to power again indefinitely delayed. DON PEDRO, when he heard of the death of his father, at once renounced his succession to the crown of Portugal in favor of his daughter, DONNA MARIA DA GLORIA—the mother of the present Portuguese King. But being far away from the scenes of strife in Portugal, and fearing that the youthful Queen, on account of power and influence of the reactionary party, might find her throne rather a seat of thorns than a bed of roses, he provided that DONNA MARIA should marry her uncle, DON MIGUEL, the acknowledged head and leading spirit of this reactionary opposition. He did so upon the supposition that a matrimonial union between the two would produce, if not a fusion, at least, a truce between the opposing parties, and peace and internal quiet might thus return to unhappy and distracted Portugal.

DON MIGUEL at once consented to this arrangement, and having been betrothed to his niece by proxy, as it is customary in Royal engagements, DON PEDRO named him Regent of the Kingdom, with the proviso that he should maintain and preserve the Constitution. His mother, Queen CHARLOTTE, had attempted a short time before, with the aid of Spain, to overthrow the Constitution, but England sent troops to Lisbon and prevented the success of the attempt. DON MIGUEL, upon arriving at Lisbon to take the Government in his hands as Regent, meekly submitted to what, under the circumstances, he could not avoid, and took the oath to support the Constitution, and to rule in accordance with it. But royal oaths are as brittle as the thinnest glass, and are often broken as soon as sworn. As soon as the British troops embarked and left Lisbon, DON MIGUEL turned "right about" and uncovered his true nature. With the aid of the monks and the help of the lowest and most abandoned portion of the people, and also of the aristocracy, he trampled every provision of the Constitution under his feet, called the old reactionary Cortes together, had himself declared by them absolute King, and when DONNA MARIA DA GLORIA arrived from Brazil he refused to let her land, upon which she returned to Rio.

The worst form of terrorism now reigned in Portugal. More than 26,000 persons, suspected of liberal views, were thrown into dungeons, and thousands of them transported to the malarious Portuguese colonies on the West coast of Africa. Large numbers were executed, and as conspiracies, provoked by this bloody oppression of the people, were detected one after the other, they were suppressed with a blood-thirstiness almost equal to the terrors of Jacobinism in France. Even subjects of France and England were made to suffer, so that England threatened to blockade the Portuguese coast unless these outrages on her subjects cease and those committed be atoned for.

The Emperor of Brazil, brother to DON MIGUEL, and father of the legitimate Queen of Portugal, did not look on idly. He organized a large military and naval expedition to drive DON MIGUEL from usurped power and place DONNA MARIA on the throne of her ancestors. Meanwhile the dissatisfaction among the Portuguese themselves had steadily increased, and a constitutional Cortes had assembled and pronounced in favor of their rightful Queen. At last, 1832, DON PEDRO I. arrived with his fleet at Oporto, and landed. For thirteen months he was there besieged by the army of DON MIGUEL, but maintained himself heroically against all attacks. But the naval battle off Cape St. Vincent, on the 5th day of July, 1833, which ended with the complete destruction of DON MIGUEL's fleet, was the turning point of the contest. After this even the Southern Provinces announced themselves in favor of DONNA MARIA, and a few weeks later she triumphantly entered Lisbon as the recognized constitutional Queen of Portugal.

But the civil war did not yet end. DON MIGUEL had transferred his usurping government to Coimbra, and for nearly a year he maintained an unsuccessful resistance against the constitutional authorities. Finding himself, however, more and more deserted and his power of resistance daily on the wane, he was at last compelled to capitulate. The terms of his capitulation were agreed to and signed at Evora. By it he renounced all his claims to the Portuguese throne, bound himself never again to disturb the peace of the Kingdom and never to return to it. In consideration he was to receive an annuity of eighty thousand dollars for life. He had hardly reached Genoa, when he at once protested against the conditions imposed upon him at his capitulation, and declared his determination not to observe them. The only result of this protest was that he lost his annuity, and his private property in Portugal was confiscated. For a while he resided at Rome, the only place where he was treated with all the honors of royalty, being hated and despised almost everywhere else. Growing tired at last of his comparative poverty, he revoked his protest and reacknowledged the binding obligation of the terms of capitulation, and received thenceforth his annuity, and his private property was also released. He then went to Germany, married there a daughter of one of those Lilliputian princes, so appropriately nicknamed by the London *Times* "His Transparency of Pumpernickel," and lived and probably died at Neuwied, near Bonn, on the Rhine.

We have thus briefly sketched the eventful life of this scourge of Portugal. *De mortius nil nisi bonum* is a very charitable maxim, but, in one view, utterly inapplicable to historical characters. The truth of history must be vindicated, and, whether dead or alive, the misdeeds of bad men placed in a position to do immense injury to their country and people, must be told.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor's Message—The Constitutional Amendment—Negro Emigration to the North Advised.

Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina, devotes the greater portion of his annual message to the State Legislature to national affairs. With the exception of those passages relating to local matters, the message is as follows:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: The attention of this whole nation is now specially directed to the anomalous condition of our national affairs. It seems fit, therefore, that our consideration should be primarily directed to the restoration of national order and harmony.

Although we are now denied any legislative participation in the conduct of the Government of the United States, we should not be listless as to passing events, nor unmindful of the benefits to be derived from an occasional review of the past.

More than eighteen months ago a bloody sectional war was closed by the total overthrow of the weaker, by the stronger section. Its declared object, on the one side, was to break up the Union; on the other, to preserve it. It ended as might have been expected. The commanders of the Southern armies, after the South was completely exhausted as to everything which constitutes strength in war, and after exhibitions of valor in the field which astonished the world, surrendered on the stipulation of impunity to the surrendering forces. Arms had established the supremacy of the Union. Not a guerrilla party in the South remained under arms. The whole people in the South, whether they had favored the inception of the war or sympathized with their section after it begun or not, gave every evidence they could give of their submission to the result of the conflict, and their willingness to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States.

What was there in the way of an immediate restoration of the Union? The machinery of Government in the Southern States was in the hands of those who had given their adhesion to the rebellion. This was a state of things not contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. Precedent furnished no guidance in altering the machinery of the rebellious State Governments, so as to work in harmony with the National Government. The President, who owed his elevated position to his reputation for statesmanship, and the consistent devotion of his life to the preservation of the Union, held that he ought not to recognize the officers of the States who had given their adhesion to the rebellion, even so far as to make them the instruments of reorganization—that while the States existed, and the Union had been preserved, there were in these States no legislative, judicial or executive officers lawfully constituted.

To enable these States to reform their Constitutions and the machinery of their Governments, he granted amnesty to the people who had favored the rebellion—with certain exceptions—on the condition of their renewing allegiance to the United States by taking an oath to support the Constitution, reserving the right to grant pardons upon special petitions, to such individuals of the excepted classes as he might deem deserving of them. He appointed Provisional Governors, under whose orders elections were held for delegates to State Conventions, those only being allowed to vote at such elections to whom general or special pardons had been granted. The great body of the people complied with the conditions, and voted at such elections.

When our Convention assembled, it was understood that the President and the people of the dominant States expected of us three amendments of our Constitution as essential to harmonious Union and permanent reconciliation, to wit: the renunciation of the doctrine of secession, the abolition of Slavery and the repudiation of the debt contracted in the prosecution of the rebellion; and the ratification by the Legislature thereafter to assemble of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed during the war, abolishing Slavery throughout the United States.

From all we could learn from the Press, avowals of representative men of the North, and all the sources of information, we entertained no doubt that these views of the President were approved by the great body of those who elected him.

Many of our people deemed some of these terms hard and injurious to the well-being of the State, but regarded them as the conditions to restored amity prescribed by our conquerors. They were accepted with remarkable unanimity, and have since been observed with strict fidelity. One of them reduced from affluence to poverty a large number of our people in no wise responsible for this sectional war. We accepted them, because we thought these terms were required by the victors from the vanquished, as all that was required of us as preliminaries to the restoration of concord between the late belligerents.

We elected Senators and Representatives to Congress, with all the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution. We were not ignorant that Congress, during the war, had prescribed an oath of office, commonly known as the "test oath," which very few, if any of our people who had remained citizens of the State during the war could conscientiously take. We regarded this act as unconstitutional. Article C, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States provides that Senators and Representatives, and other officers, "shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States." If Congress have the power to add to this oath such further oath as it may deem expedient, it is manifest that any *party*, having temporary ascendency in Congress, can prescribe an oath which will exclude from Congress all who do not agree in sentiment with the dominant party. This principle would destroy the very basis of our National Government. It was never intended that a *party*, having temporary ascendency, should have authority to make its ascendency perpetual.

We believed, from the resolutions of Congress passed during the war, and the manifest requirements of enlightened policy, that the North was willing to restore friendly relations with the South, and nobody could expect any cordiality to be restored while this statute was held to be in force. We expected it to be repealed or to be declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which tribunal, fortunately for the cause of civil liberty, partisanship has as yet made but slight inroads. We believed that the constitutional guards, and the virtue and intelligence of the electors, were a sufficient protection against disloyal men finding their way into the national councils; or, if experience should indicate the necessity of others, they would be provided in amendments of the Constitution, and not in partisan legislation.

In the matter of electing our Senators and Representatives to Congress, every citizen who had advocated the doctrine of secession before the war, or taken conspicuous part in the military conflict, delicately forbade to ask for a seat in Congress. Although human experience has taught that those who (right or wrong) have exhibited manly courage in military conflict, rarely disregard the terms of capitulation when conquered, in this State, no one who had favored the initiation of the war, or distinguished himself in the field during its progress, asked to be made a member of Congress. Every Senator and Representative elected had always opposed secession until the United States could no longer protect his person or property.

Up to this time we thought the wise and magnanimous policy of the President was about to produce at an early day the beneficent results he contemplated. A few days before the meeting of Congress, after we had complied with all these supposed preliminaries to national reconciliation, speeches of distinguished partisan leaders of the Congress soon to assemble gave us premonitions of the purposes of the dominant party. I need not remind you of the chilling shock we received when the action of the dominant party in Congress announced that our members, irrespective of their qualifications, would not be received, and that the Union, for the preservation of which so many lives had been lost, and so frightful a national debt had been created, should be practically dissolved until it should be the pleasure of the dominant party majority to restore it. Up to this time this fraction of the Congress contemplated by the Constitution of the United States exercise the legislative power, without declaring, when, if ever, or upon what conditions, the people of the other States they govern shall have representation; and the recent elections in the dominant States sanction this action.

It is proper to refer to the actions of the people and the authorities of this State in the interim of these extraordinary national movements.

Not a guerrilla party existed in the late rebellious States. In this State not a single instance has occurred where a Sheriff has had occasion since the surrender to require a *posse* or other aid to execute civil process. Our Bench of Judges have executed their duty in a manner which would have given lustre to the judiciary of any period in the history of the world. The steadiness with which our Judges have held the scales of justice has at last extorted praise even from those who at first studied to malign them. A few of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and, I grieve to say, a few of our own people, who seek to propitiate the favor of our conquerors by furnishing aliment to their unjust prejudices, have sought to make the impression at the North that freedmen and Union men could not have justice at the hands of our Courts. To this end emissaries have been employed to traverse the country and record *ex-parte* statements to cast odium on the administration of justice; petitions have been covertly got up by some of our own citizens, and sent to the President of the United States, charging disloyalty to our people and favoritism to our Courts, to embitter against us the virtuous classes of the North. Among us these machinations are well understood. The virtuous and intelligent men of the North who have settled among us, and especially the soldiers who stood in the front of the fight, on both sides, in the late conflict of arms, despise these slanders. Through the agency of whole-souled men public opinion, it is hoped, will soon reach a healthy state. Our Judges, unmoved by these unworthy imputations and unawed by intimations that they would be suspended from the exercise of their functions if their adjudications did not accord with the dominant power, have silenced slander itself. No murmur is now heard against the fairness with which justice is administered in our Courts. The fearful increase of crime—the natural sequent of a civil war in which disrespect for the rights of non-combatants was authoritatively countenanced, if not encouraged—is being rapidly repressed, and reverence for justice is having its natural triumph.

Our Legislative Department has been anxiously endeavoring to alter our code to suit our novel position, and to bring order out of the chaos produced by the late convulsion.

This review of our national affairs brings us to the present period.

In June last I received from Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, a communication, herewith transmitted to you, covering an attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, proposing a fourteenth article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It proposes:

First—That "all persons born or naturalized in the United States are subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

Second—That "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Third—That "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws."

Fourth—That "representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Fifth—That "no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

Sixth—That "the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payments of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned."

Seventh—That "neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Eighth—That "the Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State."

This proposition is not made to us by a Congress so composed, this State, with seven others, being denied representation in the body which proposed thus to amend the fundamental law.

It was the clear intention of the Constitution that every State should have a right to representation in a Congress proposing alterations in the original articles of compact; and, on this account alone, no State, pretending to have rights under the Constitution, can, with proper scrupulousness or dignity, ratify an amendment thus proposed.

It is remarkable that this proposed amendment contemplates under one article to change the Constitution in eight particulars, some of them altogether incongruous, to be ratified as a whole or rejected as a whole. We are not allowed to ratify such of them as we approve, and reject those we disapprove. This is the first attempt to introduce the vice of omnibus legislation into the grave matter of changing the fundamental law.

In 1789 Congress proposed to the States, pursuant to the 5th article of the original Constitution, twelve new articles, as amendments. Ten of these were ratified by three-fourths of the States. The resolution by which these articles were submitted to the States authorizes them to ratify "all or any of them." Ten of them were ratified—two were rejected. Each of the other amendments which have been adopted, to wit, the Eleventh, recommended in 1794; the Twelfth, in 1803; and the Thirteenth, in 1866, was confined to one matter.

To some of the provisions of this proposed Fourteenth Article constitutionally submitted to us, there would probably be no objection. To others—or to the heterogeneous whole—it is hoped the State will never give her consent.

A commentary on all of the proposed amendments would make this document inordinately long. A few remarks on one or two of them may not be inappropriate.

Under our laws, made in conformity to the Constitution of the United States, every one of the following State officers who entered on the discharge of their duties prior to the 20th day of May, 1861, took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, viz.: The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, Clerks and masters in Equity, Clerk of the Superior Court, Constables, County Trustees, Coroners, Registers, Entry-clerks, Processioners, Rangers, Standard-keepers, Surveyors, every officer of the militia, Attorney-General, State and County Solicitors, every member of the General Assembly, and every other officer holding any office of trust or profit in this State. Every lawyer was likewise required to take it, though the right to practice law has not been held to be an office of trust or profit. The persons who had held these offices prior to the war comprise a vast proportion of the population of the State. All Postmasters and others who had held office under the United States had also taken this oath. These classes embraced the great body of the intelligence of the State. When war had been inaugurated—when one section confronted the other in military conflict—when personal security compelled obedience to those in *de facto* authority, who, of all these classes of officers who remained in the State, did not join his own section in the fight, or give "aid and comfort," in the technical sense of this phrase, or in the sense which future interpretation may assign to it, to those who did join in it?

Scarcely a man remained among us who can conscientiously say that he gave no "aid and comfort" to the Southern soldiers during that conflict.

But, strange to say, this amendment leaves eligible to office any one who went into a Convention and voted for the ordinance of secession, and any one who voluntarily took up arms and fought on the side of the South to the end of the war, or held a seat in the Confederate Congress, provided such person had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

If it be held that a deeper shade of guilt attaches to those who had held office and taken this oath than to others who owed like allegiance to the United States, is a lawyer, who had taken the oath and afterwards joined in the rebellion less guilty than a constable or a postmaster, or other inferior officer who had taken the oath and afterwards given aid to the rebellion?

If it be said that the dispensing power reserved to two-thirds of Congress may be relied on to prevent any special hardship, it is inconceivable how so large a body, charged with so many more important duties, could exercise this power with justice or discretion.

If this amendment should be ratified, it is believed that not a single one could be found in the State, who was before the war a Governor or a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, a Member of Congress, or Member of the General Assembly of this State, who would be eligible as a County Register or village Postmaster, without this dispensation of two-thirds of Congress.

The advocates of this amendment urge that if we ratify it representation in Congress will be conceded to us, and that if we reject it we must expect from the dominant party in Congress calamities still more dire than we have yet felt. There is no warrant for either assertion. It would have been as unbecoming in Congress to offer it to us under any such promise, or such threat, as it would be degrading to us to ratify it under such circumstances. It should be considered solely in reference to its fitness to form a part of the fundamental law of a country claiming high position among enlightened and Christian nations.

The fifth section of this proposed article has the same import, and is intended to convey as much power as if it were repeated at the end of each one of the four preceding sections. The original Constitution, in closing the catalogue of the powers of Congress, gives the authority "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof." This authority has always been understood to apply to any power conferred on the Government of the United States by amendments subsequently made, and has repeatedly received the consideration of the Judiciary. If the design of this fifth section is simply to reaffirm the long-established principle of power, necessarily implied under the provision just recited, it is needless surplusage; but if, as its special insertion indicates, it is intended to amplify the various powers, which would be reasonably implied from the sections which precede it, and to give to Congress a peculiar authority over the subjects embraced in the proposed fourteenth article, it is mischievous and dangerous.

If there be any feature in the American system of freedom which gives to it practical value, it is the fact that a municipal code is provided, under the jurisdiction of each State, by which all controversies, as to life, liberty or property, except in the now limited field of Federal jurisdiction, are determined by a jury of the county or neighborhood where the parties reside and the contest arises. But if Congress is hereafter to become the protector of life, liberty and property in the States, and the guarantor of equal protection of the laws, and by appropriate legislation to declare a system of rights and remedies, which can be administered only in the Federal Courts, then the most common and familiar offices of justice must be transferred to the few points in the State where these courts are held, and to judges and other officers deriving and holding their commissions, not from the authority and people of the State as heretofore, but from the President and Senate of the United States. The States, as by so much, are to cease to be self-governing communities as heretofore, and trespasses against the person, assaults and batteries, false imprisonments and the like, where only our own citizens are parties, must be regulated by the Congress of the nation and adjudged only in its courts. I cannot believe that the deliberate judgments of the people of any State or any section will approve such an innovation, for although its annoyances may be ours to-day they must expect them to be theirs to-morrow.

The people of this State, with a singular approach to unanimity, are sincerely desirous of a restoration of their constitutional relations with the American Union. In the face of circumstances rendering it nearly impossible they have paid its Government the taxes of former years, laid when another *de facto* government, whose powers they could not have resisted if they would, was making levies in money and in kind almost greater than they could bear—they acquiesced in the extinction of slavery which annihilated more than half their wealth; they have borne with patience the exclusion of their Senators and Representatives from the hall of Congress, where they have had no one to contradict or explain the most exaggerated misrepresentations, or even to make known their grievances. How long this unnatural condition of our relations is to continue, it seems, we shall be allowed to have no share in determining. No time has been set, and no conditions proposed, on which it may be terminated. In the meantime, I trust, we shall meet events as they arise with a reasonable and manly fortitude, ready at all times to fulfill our duties as patriotic citizens, but under no circumstances willing to sacrifice the honor and rights of the State, as a member of the Union—not in the sense of the advocates of secession, but as taught by IREDELL and MARSHALL and STORY and KENT and WEBSTER—and in which moderate men everywhere, North and South, before the war were supposed to concur.

Anxious as I was to avert the late war, and have at all times been to compose our troubles on the basis of the Union as our fathers formed it, I can perceive in this proposed amendment nothing calculated to perpetuate the Union; but its tendency seems to me better suited to perpetuate sectional alienation and estrangement, and I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that it be not ratified.

THE AFRICAN RACE.

Most of the African race among us were lately slaves. Their masters cared for their assistance. Their habits illy fit them to provide for their indispensable daily wants. Nothing can be more absurd than the supposition that the great body of them can now participate in governmental affairs with any discretion. A very few of them are discreet and virtuous, and have considerable intelligence; and when the State shall be left free to manage her internal affairs, without extraneous interference, I do not doubt that the question as to what share ought to be granted them in the elective franchise will be candidly considered. To grant universal suffrage to them now is manifestly absurd.

What ought to be done in reference to this race, if its consideration could be approached apart from passion and party politics, would embarrass the wisest statesman and philanthropist. Unhappily our present condition does not allow such calm consideration. At present it blends itself with national affairs. From the earliest period of our history under the national Union, it has been the cause, or the pretext, for sectional strife. Disunionists North and South have constantly used it to alienate one section of our country from the other. When these strifes at last culminated in war, and Slavery was suddenly abolished, and the South thereby grievously impoverished and constrained to accommodate itself to a violent change, more suddenly introduced than the teachings of experience would seem to warrant, all patriotic men looked for national repose as a set-off. The one great theory of our Government which was supposed to be settled, was that each State should manage its own internal affairs; but so far from the abolition of slavery having composed our sectional differences, it has only intensified them; the negro being still the subject of strife. The North claimed that humanity required its interposition to protect the recently emancipated slaves from aggression on the part of the white people of the South, and new and strange tribunals were instituted among us to manage this race, claiming and exercising, long after hostilities had ceased, exclusive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over whites and blacks, as to all matters to which a freedman was a party, and resting their decisions and modes of proceeding on no known rules.

It behooves every patriotic mind to solve the problem—What is best to be done to avoid this sectional strife in relation to the negro? Is it possible, in entire consistency with the well-being of the African race, to avoid this enduring source of animosity between the sections?

It seems to me that the course to be pursued is obvious, if the parties to the controversy sincerly desire reconciliation. The cause of the trouble is the unequal distribution of the race between the sections. The plain and practical remedy is their more equal diffusion. Existing circumstances invite such diffusion. The people of the South (whether from prejudice or not is immaterial to the view I take) do not regard the negro as their equal. He is not allowed the right of suffrage. The North insists that this prejudice of the South does cruel wrong to the African. Among us they are very poor, and few of them have acquired local attachment by ownership of land. The result of emancipation and war have made the whites poor also; and the uncertain conditions of our Federal relations prevents the influx of capital or population. Enterprise is paralyzed. Few are able to employ laborers and pay them liberally. On the other hand, the dominant States are rich. In all of them the wages of labor are much greater than we can pay. In many of them are public lands of great fertility which the laws give to the natural settler at a nominal price. In one of these States a portion of the people have given a substantial earnest of the principles they profess by electing two Africans as members of their State Legislature. Everything seems to invite their emigration to the dominant States; but most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. This difficulty may be overcome by diverting the appropriation made to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defraying the traveling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or Territory to which he would go. When thus left free, and aided to go where they may think their condition will be bettered, no grounds will be left for further sectional strife as to their government.

Who that would avoid the rock on which our ship of state is threatened with wreck will object to this scheme of reconciliation? It is clear that the Northern States will not object to it. It will place the negroes voluntarily emigrating to them under their immediate guardianship, where they can look after personal protection and mental and moral culture much more discreetly than they can by a Freedman's Bureau or any other machinery while they remain here.

I am sure North Carolina will not object to this scheme. If it be objected that the emigration would be so universal as to leave us for a time without a sufficiency of laborers, and it be conceded that this would be the result, who would not prefer to perform servile labor until other labor could be procured, to the inquietude and humiliation to which we are now subjected? But such would not be the result. North Carolina means to treat her freedmen with justice and humanity. Very many of them retain the feelings of kindness and confidence which they formerly felt toward their late masters, and these reciprocate the feeling, and pay them fair wages and give them every reasonable aid to better their condition, although we may be unable to perceive anything to encourage our efforts in the past history of the race. I respectfully recommend that you propose this plan of national reconciliation to the Congress of the United States.

Whether this suggestion be carried out or not, it behooves us to consider what the welfare of the State requires us to do in special reference to the African race among us. The task which the sudden emancipation of so many slaves imposes, if we were allowed to undertake it without interference, would be a most difficult one. We must face it as it is, and do the best we can for the common weal of the white and the black.

The Legislature assembled in Raleigh on Monday, 19th inst. Hon. M. E. MANLY was elected President of the Senate, and R. Y. MCADEN, Esq., Speaker of the House. The Raleigh *Standard* describes them as "Anti-Howard amendment and old secession Whigs," and says: "Neither of these gentlemen have been regarded as belonging to the original secession party, but they are identified with the WORTH-VANCE-GRAHAM faction. They are in this State what STEPHENS is in Georgia. They began to fight late, were not thoroughly subjugated, and now want their rights. They will be apt to get them. Personally they are clever gentlemen, and will make good presiding officers."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. No short Calendar.

No cause but the one on trial will be taken up until Monday.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
52—Sloane vs. Van Wyck.	69—Dodge vs. Van Zandt.
54—Williamson vs. Musstamm.	70—Jones vs. Tibbetts.
57—Mackay vs. Mudgett.	71—The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. Perine.
59—Dickerson vs. Mason.	72—Low vs. Grayden.
60—Eastwood vs. McNulty.	73—Fessenden vs. Swift.
61—Schenck vs. Hatfield.	74—McClare vs. Magnaw.
62—Carter vs. Taylor.	75—Taylor vs. Beebe.
63—Pinnie vs. McKenme.	76—Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
64—Rich vs. Fisher.	77—The Union Ind. R. Co. vs. Lake.
65—Bristow vs. Roux.	78—Eager vs. Barber.
66—Artisans' Bank vs. Oakley.	79—Gillott vs. Esterbrook.
67—Webber vs. N. Y. Con. S. Co.	80—Morange vs. Meigs.
68—Field vs. Munson.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Taylor vs. The Quicksilver Mining Co.	18—Lockwood vs. Schoemmell.
15—Lockwood vs. Wood et al.	23—Dunham vs. Gebhard.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
163—Marvin vs. Hoffman.	200—Taylor vs. Ketchum.
195—Elliott vs. Wood.	201—Calhoun vs. Ketchum.
229—Wilson vs. Gillender.	206—Moore vs. Pine.
174—Williams vs. Hay.	208—Lewis vs. Anson.
240—Hamersley vs. Byrne.	215—Burrell vs. Hays.
176—Dunham vs. Newhall.	162—Hart vs. Wood.
198—McCrory vs. McCrory.	216—Little vs. Turnure.
220—Cohen vs. Jackson.	241—Schettler vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
38—In re app. of Murphy vs. Green.	81—Leffingwell vs. Godefrey.
42—Hart vs. Hammond.	87—Evans vs. Adams.
56—Blum vs. Scheffauer.	87½—Hewitt vs. The B. R. Petroleum Co.
60—Bergen vs. Patterson.	
64—Butler vs. Bingham.	30—Morange vs. Lord.
80—Robson vs. Babcock.	98—Lincoln vs. Linestro.

General call No. 101.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1835—Larote vs. The Com. Gen. Trans.	2589—Burrows vs. Brink.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.	2515—Wilson vs. Jewett.
2771—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.	2695—Stannard vs. Eytinge.
1561—Cousins vs. The Mayor	2703—Bellows vs. Fulsom.
2081—Rice vs. Spear.	2705—Neimester vs. John.
2545—Turner vs. Graham.	2707—Hickey vs. Keenan.
	2709—McNally vs. Raymond.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2810—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr.	2836—Fisher vs. Gilmour et al.
2882—Gaffrey vs. Dougherty.	2856—McCarthy vs. Duryea.
2692—Schriefer vs. The 42d-street, &c., R. R. Co.	2938—Doyle vs. Hickock.
	2848—Fernald vs. Cloherty.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2107—Whiting vs. Deland.	2130—Pike vs. Smith.
2209—Greuer vs. Merritt.	2283—Lewis vs. Patterson.
2196—The State Bank vs. Brown.	2315—Birnbaum vs. Birnbaum.
2211—The Old Col. Insurance Company vs. Bacon.	2328—Same vs. Same.
	2353—Taylor vs. Coulter.
	2440—Filene vs. McMahon.
2117—Pettengill vs. Hammer.	2474—Young vs. Miles.
	2482—Turner vs. Sewardson.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Case on. No calendar will be called to-day.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
100—Ritter vs. Livingston.	181—Young vs. Staltz.
105—Leffert vs. Spencer.	181½—Stern vs. Heinman.
188—Morris vs. Mundzon.	182—Wallot vs. Bernan.
183½—Watson vs. Mason.	183—Herman vs. Ruph.
165—Whitfield vs. Morrissey.	184—Gibbons vs. Scharfield.
155—Palmer vs. Solomon.	185—Samson vs. Blum.
174—Stillwell vs. Underhill.	186—Fellheimer vs. Heidenheimer.
175—White vs. Hogan.	
178—McKenna vs. Brogden	187—Reed vs. Sheridan.
179—Barnett vs. Carpenter.	188—Bussing vs. Welch.
180—Lyons vs. Thompson.	

Important to Lottery Dealers—Two Bills Presented and the Parties Discharged on their own Recognizances—No More Arrests until the Present Cases are Decided.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. William Craft and McIntyre.—The defendants were indicted for a violation of the Internal Revenue Law, in selling and disposing of lottery tickets without the same being first stamped, as required by the act. Mr. James T. Brady, on the the part of one of the defendants, stated to the Court that no conviction could be had for any violation of the Internal Revenue Law through the sale of lottery tickets, inasmuch as the Circuit Courts of the United States had, in several cases and in different districts, decided that the law of Congress in relation thereto was unconstitutional and void, and that Congress had no right to license or to tax crimes and felonies—the dealing in lottery tickets being a felony under the law of the State of New-York.

The District-Attorney said he was aware that a decision had been made by several of the United States Courts, but which had reference only to the old law, which compelled dealers in lotteries to take out licenses. The new law had repealed the old, and had imposed a special tax upon the business, and it was on a charge of having evaded this new law that indictments had been framed against the defendants.

Judge Nelson said that the question substantially involved in these indictments was now before the United States Supreme Court at Washington for decision. That on this very question there was among his brethren some difference of opinion, but that he was free to say that he should hold in this and all such cases, until reversed by the Supreme Court at Washington, that no indictment under the statute can be sustained against these dealers.

Mr. Brady understood that the cases referred to had been accommodated in some way by the parties.

Judge Nelson—The cases, seven of them, are still pending before the Supreme Court. Five of them are for penalties in civil cases; the other two are on indictment.

Mr. Courtney—The cases must necessarily have arisen under the old law, as the act under which we now proceed was not passed till July last, and these indictments have been framed under it, and not under the previous law. There was, he admitted, a difficulty in the construction of the two acts, as Congress in making the new law had evidently intended to draw a distinction between the questions of a "license" and that of a "special tax."

Judge Nelson—When the question was argued before the Court it was treated by the United States Attorney-General, and the counsel for the defence as a question of tax, they making no distinction between a license and a special tax, and when the whole case again comes up before the United States Supreme Court the issue under the old and new laws of "license" and "special tax" will be determined. I think, therefore, it is useless to attempt to take any more of these cases before the Supreme Court at Washington, as the whole question will be determined in the other cases in a very short time.

Mr. Courtney—It may be hoped that the Court at Washington will confine their decision to the simple question presented by the record, to wit—that of license; and in that view of the matter he thought it was desirable to have a division of opinion, so that the question could be taken at once to the Supreme Court at Washington for decision.

Judge Nelson—That would be unnecessary, as I have now an opinion written on the subject, which covers both questions of license and special tax. In my opinion the Government might as well tax steal-

ing or burglary as much as lottery dealing, as both are declared felonies by the statutes of the State of New-York; and I suppose one prevails in this City as much as the other.

Mr. Brady—As your Honor in the Northern District has passed upon that question, I should like to know what followed, so far as official action is concerned, your decision.

Judge Nelson—All prosecutions were suspended by the United States District-Attorney for that district immediately after that decision, and there have been none, to my knowledge, since then.

Mr. Brady—I would like that your Honor should give publicity to that opinion, so as to put a stop to all further arrests on similar charges.

Judge Nelson—I could not do that. I merely act on my opinion till my decision is reversed. The better way will be to discharge the defendants on their own recognizances till the next circuit, and then, if you should think it necessary to put in a defence, you will have an opportunity to do so.

Mr. Courtney—Your Honor, I would like to understand clearly the case referred to by you.

Judge Nelson—The cases came before Judge Hall, in New-Jersey, on an indictment of persons charged with having sold lottery tickets. Judge Hall had some trouble about it, and transferred the cases from the District to the Circuit Court. I had a fixed opinion then against the indictments; but Judge Hall was inclined to take a different view, and to have it settled, as a very important question, we divided. The case then went up to the Supreme Court at Washington on division. At the same time some five similar cases went up on appeal to a writ of error, and the decision is filed involving the same questions precisely.

Mr. Evarts, also for defendants—That was a civil action, and could therefore go up.

Judge Nelson—The case I refer to went up on division of opinion, and all were argued together; that was on indictment. The argument was very elaborate in connection with the liquor dealers' cases. The opinion of the Court was, however, postponed. One branch of the argument against the validity of the indictment was founded on the section of the Internal Revenue Act which declares that a license given for a business declared by the Legislature of a State to be illegal should be inoperative. That was one branch of the argument; but the argument on the part of the Government was, that it was not a license, nor intended as a license, but merely a mode of imposing a tax. In a recent act the difficulty is corrected as to whether Congress meant a license or a tax, but it did not change the principle.

Mr. Evarts—From your Honor discharging these defendants on their own recognizances is it to be understood that no further arrests under this act shall be made of dealers in lotteries? If the Government is to go on making arrests I'd like to have your Honor's determination made known now.

Judge Nelson—There can be no convictions under any of these arrests as long as I preside in this Court; and this I suppose the District-Attorney understands.

Mr. Courtney—I understand your Honor fully; but I would like to have the matter come before you now on the indictment, if only *pro forma*, for the sake of having the question presented; and if counsel wish to demur from the indictment, it will then be in a position to go to the Supreme Court.

Judge Nelson—There is no necessity that these cases should go to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Courtney—The law under which these indictments have been founded is an amended law.

Judge Nelson—That makes no difference.

Mr. Brady—I wish your Honor would direct the District-Attorney to make no more arrests.

Mr. Courtney—I cannot control the action of the Commissioners or prevent their issuing warrants.

Judge Nelson—I don't think there should be any more arrests till the question is decided by the Courts.

Mr. Courtney—Then I understand your Honor's decision covers all the questions involved in the new law.

Judge Nelson—There is no doubt about it at all. It appears to me the simplest way is to take the recognizances of these people till the next term, when the law shall be settled one way or the other, and there will be no further trouble about it. In the meantime, the District-Attorney will inform the Commissioners of my opinion in the matter, and I am sure after that no more arrests will be attempted.

The discussion on the point at issue then closed.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *William Craft et al.*—The Grand Jury having found an indictment against the defendants for being engaged in the lottery business without having taken out a license under the Internal Revenue Act, a motion was made in their behalf to dismiss the case, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of that provision of the law. Judge Nelson declined to hear the matter argued, saying that the question was now before the Supreme Court for decision in some cases which came up from the Northern District of this State; that he should hold that the law was unconstitutional until he was reversed by the Supreme Court.

He therefore ordered the defendant to be discharged on his own recognizance, to appear at the February term of the Court.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney; for defendants, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Brady.

NON-INTERCOURSE ACTS.

The United States vs. *The Schooner George Darbee.*—This was an appeal from a decree of Judge Betts dismissing a libel filed to forfeit the vessel and her cargo for an alleged violation of the non-intercourse acts. Judge Betts dismissed the libel, holding that as the vessel had not gone to sea upon her voyage, but was still in the stream in this port, there had not been a "proceeding" on her part within the meaning of the statute.

The appeal was argued by Mr. Webster for the claimant, and by Mr. Lowry for the Government, and the Court took the papers.

Damage to Cargo—Bill of Lading.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Joachim Birkner vs. *The Ship Eugenie, &c.*—This action is brought against the ship *Eugenie* upon a bill of lading given for eight casks of manganese. The bill of lading described the casks as received in good order and condition, and contained a memorandum, as follows: "Nature, weight and contents unknown; free of damage, leakage and breakage."

Upon landing the casks in this port one of them was found to be thoroughly wet, and, the head coming out, disclosed the contents to be manganese, wet so as to resemble mud, and perfectly worthless. The value of the cask is now claimed of the ship. On the part of the vessel it is sought to attribute the condition of the cask in question to a peril of the seas, and it is shown that the voyage was a boisterous one, and at one time the ship made much water, so much so as to require pumping by twenty or thirty passengers night and day.

On the part of the libelant the injury to the cask is charged to negligence of the persons in charge of the ship, and it is shown that after the arrival of the vessel in port several large water-casks, which were stowed in the lower hold under the main hatch were emptied of their contents while in the hold, and the water allowed to flow out upon the cargo. The manganese was stowed in the same hold with the water-casks aft of the main hatch, and the wetting of the cask in question is claimed to have arisen from the fresh water flowing upon it from the water-casks when they were emptied.

It is not easy to reconcile the evidence introduced by the respective parties as to the exact location of this cask and the circumstances attending the emptying of the water-casks. A careful consideration of the testimony has led me to the conclusion that the positive statements of the witnesses, who say that they saw the water flowing from the water-casks upon the casks found wet, are not overcome by the statements of the master and mates, and are to some extent sustained by the surrounding circumstances.

I must therefore hold that the injury complained of arose not from a peril of the seas, but from the negligent action of those on board the vessel, in emptying the water-casks upon the cargo. As to a subsequent wetting of the cask while on the wharf, where it was allowed by the consignees to remain for several days, no question arises, for it is conceded that the cask was thoroughly wet when landed, and as I understand the witnesses, that destroyed the value of its contents; what happened to it afterward is therefore immaterial.

The facts of the case then, as I find them, are sufficient to render the ship liable in this action, for the memorandum in the bill of lading has no effect to relieve a vessel from liability for damage to cargo which is shown to have been caused by the negligence of the carrier. Let a decree be entered in favor of the libelant, with an order of reference to ascertain the damages.

Emerson, Goodrich and Knowlton for libelants; J. K. Hill for claimants.

The Right of Colored Men to be Registered as Voters—Is the Question of Color One of Law or Fact?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 22.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People of the State of New-York on the Relation of James H. Darnall vs. *Richard Henry Greene, Dennis Delaney, C. V. Cross and Nathaniel Jarvis, Inspectors of Registry and Elections, in the Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward.*—This is a motion for an alternative mandamus to compel the respondents, who compose the Registry Board in the Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward, to enter the name of James H. Darnall on the register. The relator, Darnall, resides at No. 24 East Nineteenth-street, and has so resided for the five years last past. The voting place is at No. 54 West Nineteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. There is no dispute about the residence. The only question seems to be that of color. It is proper to state here that this case is brought before the Supreme Court for the purpose of testing the question whether in registering voters, the Board have a right to examine into the color of a man's face. Whether or not it is their province to determine whether a man is a Quadroon, an Octoroon, a Creole, or a full-blooded Indian or African. In the present state of things in this country, the determination of the case is regarded as highly important. The action in itself is a very simple one, and the facts and circumstances may be briefly stated. The writ of alternative *mandamus*, requiring the members of the Board of Registry to place the relator's name on the list of voters, or show cause on the third Monday of November inst. why they had not done so, having been granted by the Supreme Court, and the Board not having placed Darnall's name on the list, they yesterday proposed to show cause why. Their return to the writ is substantially as follows:

The Board of Inspectors of Registry and of Elections of the Second District of the Eighteenth Ward, New-York, hereby return to said writ of *mandamus*, that the persons named therein as respondents were appointed to be Inspectors of Registry and Elections for the Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York; that they duly accepted the appointment, and qualified as such officers; that on the appointed day they met at the appropriate place, to register the legal voters of said district, and that they made a list of all the persons qualified to vote at the then ensuing election, and that the relator named in said writ did present himself before them as is set forth in the writ, and he did then and there request that his name be registered as a voter; that the Chairman of the Board of Registry, Richard Henry Greene, asked the relator as to his qualifications as a voter; that the relator did answer such questions under oath; they further say that he was a man of color, and respondents asked him whether since the 6th of November, 1865—being the period of one year previous to the said election—he had been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of $250, over and above all debts and encumbrances thereon; also whether he had actually been rated and had paid taxes thereon. That in reply the relator answered in the negative, and said he had no freehold estate. Thereupon the Board refused to register his name.

When the case was called on for argument yesterday, Mr. Gilbert, in behalf of the relator, said that the return to the writ had been filed in the Court that morning. Counsel had not had time to examine it, and he would therefore like to have an adjournment for the purpose of determining whether he would go on the return or traverse it.

Mr. Cadwallader, counsel for respondents, objected to any postponement. He insisted that it was a very simple question, and should be disposed of at once. It was merely the question whether a man of color had a right to be registered as a voter in the State of New-York. The return had only raised the point which the relator had desired should be raised, and they were as well prepared to go on then as they would be at any other time.

Justice Sutherland—Certainly we had better dispose of the case this morning. The question has already been decided in Ohio. (Here the Judge cited an Ohio case.) Mr. Gilbert, have you seen this case?

Mr. Gilbert—I propose that this case shall come up on its own merits, irrespective of any Ohio decision. I am determined to stand or fall on the facts of this particular case, notwithstanding any adverse decisions in other States. I have a right to traverse this return if I see fit, and I deny that this man is a man of color. The very least that can be said is that he is as white as some members of the bar who practice in this Court. The Board of Registry have not pretended in their return that they asked him any questions in regard to his color. The relator answered all the questions that were asked him. They only pretend that they asked him whether he was the owner of freehold property. I deny that the Board of Registry have the right to look a man in the face and decide that his complexion is too dark. If a man should happen to be suffering from a bilious attack, it would be a singular thing if he must await the action of a dose of medicine before he could be allowed to register his name as a voter.

Justice Sutherland—How are you to try the question of his color? How will you—how can you do it?

Mr. Gilbert—We claim that is a question of fact for a jury. We insist on the right to have that question passed upon by a jury, and before losing a vote, we will have it determined what kind of color is to exclude a man from the exercise of the rights of citizenship in this State. It must also be determined what the color of the relator is.

Justice Sutherland—No, it can't go to a jury. It is a question not to be decided by a jury. It is a question of law, to be decided by the Judge by an inspection of the party. [Laughter.] You must be practical about this thing. You must not trouble the Court in cases where no practical result can arise. I think I can dispose of this thing this morning. The time of registry is past. Can anything be gained now by this motion?

Mr. Cadwallader, for respondents—There is another registry for those voting at the Charter election in December. The days for registering are the 29th and 30th of this month, and the decision of your Honor may affect the rights of the relator in that election.

Mr. Gilbert—The alternative *mandamus* which was served on the Board of Inspectors requires them to register the name forthwith or show cause why they have not done so. If it should appear on the hearing that the Board had no right to refuse the relator registry, then it would be the duty of the Court to punish the Board as for contempt. The question now is, whether the Board of Registry obeyed that alternate *mandamus*.

Justice Sutherland—You have a right to traverse this return, and you may have time to do so. The case can go over until Monday next, to give time for it. The further argument was accordingly postponed to Monday.

For the relator, Mr. Edward Gilbert; for the respondents, Messrs. Cadwallader and Bliss.

Supreme Court—Kings County Oyer and Terminer—Nov. 22.

Hon. John A. Lott, Presiding, and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

TRIAL OF EUGENE J. FERGUS, INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF PATRICK M'GUANN.

The prisoner, Fergus, is indicted for the killing, by shooting in the head with a pistol, on the 6th of August last, at the corner of State and Furman streets, Brooklyn, of Patrick McGuann. He is a young man apparently of some 25 years of age, and although from his appearance he evidently is a member of the class about our cities commonly known as "roughs," yet there is nothing of the desperate in his looks. His bearing during the trial did not indicate that his situation had any very depressing effect on his feelings, as he was continually laughing and chatting with his friends around him.

A jury having been empaneled without much delay, the case was opened for the people by Mr. James Troy, the Assistant District-Attorney. The evidence adduced by the prosecution disclosed the following facts: That some two weeks before the shooting the prisoner had a fight with certain parties, among whom was the deceased, the result of which was that he received severe punishment. Smarting from his injuries, prisoner avowed his intention to have revenge, as one witness testified, and displayed generally such a feeling of hostility that deceased avoided him. On the evening of the 6th of August, about 6:45 o'clock, the deceased and three others started from the corner of Atlantic and Furman streets, or the left hand or water side of the street, in the direction of Joralemon street; the day had been warm and they were going to bathe. The deceased and a young man named Kirby walked together in advance; the two others followed, also together, some distance in the rear. When the deceased and his companion arrived at the corner of State and Furman streets the prisoner crossed over from a liquor-store on the opposite side of the street, and accosting the deceased, inquired if he was one of those who whipped him on the dock, and if he was able to whip him now. Deceased replied that he was not big enough to fight him, and said let what passed be forgotten. Prisoner again asked deceased to fight, when Kirby asked him why he wanted to fight a mere boy, a child, and then prisoner, who was standing in front of McGuann as if to prevent his passing, turned on Kirby and asked him if he would fight, to which Kirby replied no, he would not; the prisoner still standing in the same position asked Kirby again to fight and put his hand on him, when Kirby told him to remove his hand and struck him. The prisoner instantly stepped back a pace or two and drew a pistol from his pocket, on seeing which Kirby ran toward the middle of the street. McGuann not having passed the prisoner ran toward the fence, and while he was running, with his back toward the prisoner, and was about twenty or thirty feet away, Fergus deliberately raised his pistol and fired at him, and deceased fell to the ground. Prisoner then ran, pursued by a number of people, shouting, "Stop the murderer!" He ran toward Joralemon-street, and a police officer who was on a railroad car some distance up the street, hearing the outcry, got off the car and waited till the prisoner came up with him, when he seized him. As the prisoner was running he put the pistol back in his pocket. It was found on him when arrested, and was a long barrelled revolver with all the chambers loaded except the one discharged at the deceased. M'Guann was taken to the hospital where he lingered until the 31st August, and died from the effect of the wound inflicted by the shot which was fired by the prisoner. The bullet had penetrated the back of his skull and lodged in the brain, from whence it was taken after his death. The theory of the prosecution was that the prisoner cherished a grudge against the deceased, and procured the pistol for the purpose of taking his life, and laid in wait and sought a quarrel so as to have an opportunity of effecting his purpose.

Mr. John W. Knaebel opened the case for the prisoner. He claimed that he was a young man of respectable peaceable character, who had been abused by a party of roughs and rowdies, of whom deceased was one, and that the shooting was justifiable as committed in self-defence, after having been struck by one of Kirby's friends, and under circumstances which gave him the right to believe that the whole party were about to attack him. The allegations of premeditated design, with intention to avenge former injuries were denied. One or two witnesses were called for the defence, when the Court took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

For the people Assistant District-Attorney James Troy; for prisoner Messrs. John Cooney and J. W. Knaebel.

THE CIRCUIT—CIVIL CALENDAR.

To-morrow Judge GILBERT will assist in the trial of causes on the civil calendar in this circuit, holding court in the court-room appropriated for the use of the Special and General Terms. The criminal causes, therefore, will cause no delay in the trial of the civil actions.

THE TRIAL OF VIELA—THE OTERO MURDER.

Viela, one of the parties indicted for the murder of Otero in the Brooklyn City Park, and two of whom were recently executed, will not be tried until the 17th of December next, to which period the Oyer and Terminer will adjourn.

Suit on a Judgment Record.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 22.

Before Judge Jones.

George, Count Joannes vs. *Horace H. Day.*—This was an action to recover $2,285, the amount of a judgment obtained by the plaintiff in the Superior Court of Boston, in 1863, against the Bee Printing Company, of which defendant was a stockholder, and according to the laws of Massachusetts individually liable for its debts. The original suit against the Bee Printing Company was for a libel printed in the *Daily Bee*, of Boston.

Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that according to the statutes of Massachusetts, where it was sought to make the individual stockholder liable, there must be a personal service of the process notifying him of the commencement of the suit, or as the law says, the summons "must be left with him," and that there had been no such service in this case.

Plaintiff claimed that the Court here had no right to go behind the record of the judgement legally obtained in Massachusetts, and showed that an attempt had been made by defendant to set aside that judgment where it had been obtained but failed; that in point of fact the service was made on defendant by leaving the summons at his hotel, and that, independent of this fact, it was sufficient service that the summons was served on the Treasurer of the Company, who represents each of its members.

The Court sustained the views taken by defendant's counsel, and dismissed the complaint.

For plaintiff, Count Joannes in person; for defendant, George T. Curtis and Mr. Fay.

Action Against a Police Captain for False Imprisonment—Difficulty at a Primary Election.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 22.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

James M. Thomson vs. *Francis C. Speight.*—This is an action for damages against Capt. Speight, of the Metropolitan Police, for an assault upon and false imprisonment of the plaintiff, who is one of the Harbor Masters of this port. It appeared from the opening of plaintiff's counsel, O. L. Stewart, Esq., that both parties to the action are Republican politicians, though belonging to different divisions or factions of the party; that three or four years ago the defendant took it into his head to run for an office, to wit, the office of Police Justice, and that the plaintiff not fully appreciating his claims or fitness for the post did all he could to defeat him; that thenceforth a strong enmity existed between the two—defendant threatening on several occasions that he "would get even with him," meaning plaintiff; that on the night of the 15th of September, 1865, a primary meeting of the Republican Party was appointed to be held at their headquarters, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway—there being then, as now, two factions in the party—and that the faction to which Capt. Speight belonged had taken possession of the room at an early hour, having barricaded the main entrance and packed the room with a party of "roughs," not members of the order or citizens of the ward; that Capt. Speight was there with a squad of Police, ostensibly to preserve the public peace, but in reality to protect the faction to which he belonged, and assist them in defrauding the members of the opposite faction out of their rights; that acting thus as a partizan Police officer he committed the outrage on the plaintiff complained of in this action.

The first witness, William Drummond, testified that he went to the headquarters with Mr. Thomson at about 5:30 o'clock on the evening in question, and found the main entrance, on Broadway, barricaded; that they then went to a side entrance, on Twenty-third-street, and, after considerable difficulty, obtained admission; that on going up stairs they found the room partially filled with rough-looking characters, few of whom they recognized as members of the organizaton, and that among the party was Capt. Speight and a squad of policemen; that after getting into the hall Mr. Thomson said to a party standing around (Speight among the number) that "it was an outrage and a fraud upon the members of the association thus to barricade the doors against them and that the Police were backing the fraud;" that Capt. Speight then said to Thomson, "if you have anything to say about the Police you may address me, as they are here under my orders;" that Thomson then told Capt. Speight the difficulty he had in gaining entrance to the Hall, to which Speight replied that "he had better be careful, or he would go down stairs a good deal quicker than he came up;" that he (witness) and Thomson then left the Hall and went down to the sidewalk, where they were followed by Speight; that while standing there with a party of other citizens, one Mr. Lee was explaining to Waldo Hutchins what had been done about barricading the doors, &c., when William Atkinson came up and called Lee a "sucker" and struck him; that this created considerable commotion, and Thomson then said to Capt. Speight: "There, Captain, if you want to arrest a man now is a chance, there is a man who has committed a breach of the peace;" that Capt. Speight took no notice of this disturbance, but soon thereafter some man called out, "Arrest Fenton's Harbor Master," whereat Capt. Speight came rapidly up to Thomson, who was standing apart from the crowd quietly talking with his friends, and seized him by the collar and took him to the station-house, where he was confined in an underground cell, filled with vermin, during the night; that on the following morning he was taken to Justice Ledwith's Court, Jefferson Market, when he was forthwith discharged, the Judge remarking that the charge against him made by Capt. Speight was "frivolous," or words to that effect.

The plaintiff himself was called to the stand, and corroborated the above testimony in all essential particulars. The evidence for the plaintiff was not all in at the adjournment of the Court, and the trial will be continued to-day. Plaintiff lays his damage at $5,000.

O. L. Stewart and Stewart L. Woodruff for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendant.

Hotel-Coaches and Trade Marks.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 22.

Before Judge Monell.

Frederick Diez vs. *Chester Lamb.*—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain defendant from driving a coach bearing the name of the Prescott House. Plaintiff is the proprietor of the Prescott House, and had transferred to Pepper & Co. the sole right to run coaches bearing the name of his hotel and to stand in front of his door.

Counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the motion on the ground that plaintiff had no right to convey to any party the exclusive privilege of standing in the public street in front of his hotel or anywhere else; neither had he a right to give any one the exclusive privilege of putting on his coach the name of the Prescott House.

The Court decided that the name of a hotel was in the nature of a trade-mark, and could not be used by any person without the consent of the owner; that although a hotel-keeper had no right over the public street in front of his house, and one coach had as good a right to stand there as another, yet he had a right to prohibit persons from using the name of his hotel on their coaches, and driving about the City, and soliciting patronage on the strength of his trade-mark. Whether his proper remedy lay in an injunction or not might be questioned, and after taking some testimony relative to the facts of the case, the Court reserved its decision.

Blankman and James for plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendant.

Verdict Against the Union Ferry Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—NOV. 22.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

In the case of *R. K. Delafield and Geo. Baxter* vs. *The Union Ferry Company*, of Brooklyn, for damages for running into and sinking the canal-boat *Ogden*, (noticed yesterday,) the Jury to-day rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $3,371 80.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

AN INDECENT ASSAULT.

Charles Le Reoux pleaded guilty of assault and battery. He made an indecent assault on the person of Amanda M. Ettinger, a girl 5 years old, at No. 41 Market-street, on the morning of the 7th of August last. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT NAPPING.

Daniel McCarty pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. Soren Peder has a storeroom at No. 122 Willett-street, and on the night of the 22d of October, McCarty, the prisoner, wrenched off a padlock which was on the door of the hall leading to the storeroom, and entered by the side door. A number of hats, &c., of the value of $200 had been carried away, and McCarty being overcome either with high proof spirits or sleep, or both, laid himself down to sleep, and in the morning was found in that condition, having his shoes off. The shoes were found in the hallway. He was remanded for sentence.

A FURNITURE MOVER.

John R. Gilmore, indicted for grand larceny, was placed at the bar for trial. From the testimony it appeared that the prisoner was employed to aid in removing some furniture for Mary Connell, of No. 38 Madison-street, on the 1st of November, and that while engaged at this business he abstracted from a drawer some articles of wearing apparel and jewelry, of the value of $83. The evidence of guilt being very clear, he was convicted and remanded for sentence.

A TRIO OF YOUNG BURGLARS.

Richard Kane, William Tully and Thomas Tully, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of Nov. 1 the prisoners broke into the wholesale grocery-store of Diedrich Schierenback, No. 338 Greenwich-street, and stole tobacco of the value of $13. In order to reach the property, they broke the padlock off the door of the hallway outside, then burst open a side-door to where the goods were. On being arrested they told the story of their guilt. The two Tullys were discharged under suspended judgment, and Kane was sent to the House of Refuge.

HOW TO GET CHEAP LINEN.

Ann Cavannagh, Rosa Mooney and Margaret Bell, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny. On the 31st of October, Officer McCafferty, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, watched the prisoners surrounding the door of the dry goods store of Thomas Hardy, No. 445 Eighth-avenue—two of them standing in such a manner as to hide the third one, while she put a piece of linen worth $33 75 under her cloak. Ann Cavannagh and Margaret Bell were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each, and Rosa Mooney had sentence suspended and was discharged.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

John Howe, indicted for grand larceny, on the charge of stealing $100 worth of silk ribbons from Ira Beard, of No. 324 Canal-street, on the 28th of September, was tried and acquitted.

Mary R. Stewart, indicted for grand larceny, on the strength of a family quarrel, was put on trial. Mr. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney, on learning from the complainant in the case that she was the sister-in-law of the accused, and that the charge was merely one trumped up to gratify some spite growing out of a family quarrel, said he objected to devoting the time of the Court to the settlement of business which should be arranged at the fireside. Three of the jurors spoke out simultaneously, saying that they agreed with the District-Attorney. The Judge directed the jury to acquit, which they did, and the accused was discharged.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Ellen Shaw; grand larceny.
The People vs. John P. Higgins; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Kelly; grand larceny.
The People vs. John H. Dix; grand larceny.
The People vs. John McCormack; grand larceny, two cases.
The People vs. Matthew Link; grand larceny, two cases.
The People vs. Catharine Stewart; grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Miller; grand larceny of money.
The People vs. Wm. Douglas; grand larceny of money.
The People vs. Michael Kelly; petit larceny.
The People vs. Thos. O'Donnell; burglary in the third degree.
The People vs. Paul Christianson; felonious assault and battery, two cases.

Clearing Out the Prowlers—Illegal Voting—Violating the Boat Law, &c., &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar of Special Sessions, yesterday morning, although of the ordinary length, was nevertheless run through with remarkable ease and rapidity compared to the manner in which cases "drag their slow length along," when defended by the pettifoggers that haunt the neighborhood of the Tombs. Fully one-half of the prisoners brought up for trial pleaded guilty. The severe castigation administered by Justice DOWLING to the "prowlers," misnamed lawyers, who feed on the vices of those who are daily brought up for trial at Court of Special Sessions, has already had a most salutary effect. The Tombs steps were not blockaded by these persons before the opening of the Court, yesterday, nor did they make their appearance afterward. The business of the day was therefore done rapidly. No cases were sought to be wrapped up in petty mysteries, to confuse the judgment, and the prisoners themselves, who pleaded guilty, were more mercifully dealt with than they would have been had they sought to screen their guilt through the instrumentality of fee-takers, who have mistaken their vocation.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

John Hackett was charged by James Reilly with assaulting him without provocation on Sunday evening last. The complainant was on his way home when he met a friend upon the street with whom he stopped to speak. While so conversing the prisoner passed by and mistook a portion of the conversation, spoken in a high tone of voice, as meant for him; he then struck the complainant twice upon the face. He was fined $25.

A TINKER'S TROUBLE.

William Corrigan, a woe-begone drunken-looking creature, was charged by his employer, Wm. Chappel, with stealing a number of tools, &c., with which he had gone to work for him. The complainant is a tinsmith, and on the 17th of March last, sent the prisoner to St. Mark's-place to do some soldering there, giving him the necessary tools. He never came back, but whether, as it was the 17th of March, St. Patrick's day, he drank the solder and the soldering iron in a ravenous moment of festivity did not appear. Neither did he appear until brought up yesterday by the police. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

JELLY.

James Maguire, a decent-looking lad, who, it appears, works in a bookbindery, was charged by a Mr. Frank McAuliffe, a grocer, with purloining a pot of jelly through a broken pane in his window. Justice Dowling said that it was hardly fair to put jelly pots near broken panes. A boy might put his finger in a jelly pot who wouldn't touch anything else feloniously. He advised the complainant to get the window mended as soon as possible, and suspended judgment on the boy, warning him if he came again he would punish him for this offence.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

It has been noticeable that many of the charges of illegal voting brought before this Court have broken down for want of proper evidence. Policemen desirous to pocket the whole reward of $100 for a conviction, have made ineffectual efforts to make good their cases unassisted by the evidence of Inspectors of polls or others with whom they might be called upon, and fairly enough, to divide the reward. This delicacy on their part will be still better understood when it is stated that the $100 is not given to the officer who makes the arrest, or whose evidence in part secures a conviction, but to him upon whose evidence in the main, the conviction is obtained, whether he be officer or other. When it is recognized how important the evidence of an inspector might be, the desire of the policeman not to be eclipsed is apparent. It is evident to any frequenter of this Court that this $100 business works badly. The officers would do almost as much out of mere professional pride as they do with the heavy greenback in prospect, and what they did do would be more frequently done judiciously. They would come into Court with their evidence properly supported, and would not subject themselves to the suspicions which attend their being placed in a false position. The following is a case in point:

William Whaler was charged by Officer Eugene T. Woodward with having voted illegally, he having previously registered himself as residing where he did not reside, and voting therefrom. This proven, would of course have secured a conviction, but there was no witness to prove that he had registered at all, nor any witness to show that he had even voted. The officer was *told* all these things, but of his own knowledge was unable to prove either one thing or the other. The defendant was of course dismissed. How it would have been with him had the Inspector been brought there by the policeman is apparent. The prisoner may thank the cupidity or stupidity of the officer for his acquittal.

VIOLATING THE BOAT LAW.

Michael Brennan, Junior and Senior, Jerseymen, possibly of Irish extraction, as they talked like Kerrymen, were charged with violating the health law in holding communication with a vessel at anchor in the stream contrary to the law in such cases. They pleaded ignorance of the law. Justice Dowling said that he would impose the lightest penalty the act permitted, which was that they should be each fined $100 and imprisoned until the fine was paid.

Michael, Senior, said, "Then if that's so we'll stay in til we rot." This dread alternative was not unlikely, as far as the old gentleman was concerned, he gave every promise of an early decomposition and rapid progress thereon. The young man was a trifle cleaner. As the City has rottenness enough to deal with in all its institutions, the Michaels will possibly be allowed to go over to Jersey, where the air and the institutions are salubrious, on next Court day.

REMANDED CASE.

John Logan, who was found guilty on the last Court-day of assaulting Mrs. McCarty at the Engine Company surprise party, was brought up yesterday and severely reprimanded, as having done a most unmanly action. He was also fined $50. Judge Beebe, who had appeared for the complainant, said that he was properly punished, and he hoped that this would be a lesson to him as to what was due by his sex, at all times, to the other one. Justice DOWLING remarked that but for the previous good character given of Logan he would assuredly have sent him to the Penitentiary for six months. The fine was promptly paid and Logan went away, apparently much grieved for his misconduct.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Salvator Lucassi, an Italian, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, pleaded not guilty. The officer who made the arrest produced the weapon, a formidable knife in a sheath. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

MINOR CASES.

Mary Ann McGraw was found guilty of stealing bed clothing and pawning the same—the property of the woman with whom she boarded. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

James Kiernan was found guilty of stealing $2 15 from the till of Frederic Langworth. When caught he had the money in his mouth. He was sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

Wm. Rice, for a like offence at the store of John Lyons, No. 378 First-avenue, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Martin Dunn, for stealing a barrel of kerosene oil from Hugh Mallon, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 22, 1866.

$0,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112¾	100	Pa. M. S.Co....x-d	174
63,500	do	112¾	150	do	175
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	106	200	N. Y. Central	107
65,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	107¼	400	do	107⅛
12,000	do	107½	500	do	107⅜
50,000	do	107⅜	100	do....b10	107⅜
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	106	400	do	107⅛
15,000	do	105¾	100	Erie Railroad	74⅞
20,000	US.6s,5-20s,C'65.c	106⅛	400	do	74
90,000	do....c	106	1600	do	74⅞
100,000	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65		800	do	74⅛
	New Issue....c	107⅛	100	Erie R. Pr.	82
5,000	do	107⅜	300	Hudson R. R.	122
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C..	99⅜	200	do	121½
1,700	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s		100	Harlem R.	97
	First Ser.Small	105	23	N. Y. & N. H. R.	117
13,000	do	105⅛	2500	Reading R.	111⅛
10,000	do....2d Ser.	104⅞	800	do	111⅛
60,000	do	104⅞	500	Mich. Cen. R	110
45,000	do	104⅛	500	do	110⅛
7,000	do....3d Ser	104⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.	80⅛
60,000	do	104⅛	2000	do	80
10,000	Tenn. 6s....x-c	70	700	do	80⅛
8,000	N.Car.St.6s..x-c	87⅛	1000	do	80⅛
1,000	N. C. St. 6s.N	57⅛	100	do....b10	80⅛
1,000	Ohio 6s, '81	100	18	do	79⅞
10,000	Missouri 6s	87	300	Ill. Central R.	117⅛
9,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	87⅛	200	do	117
2,000	Conn. State 6s	99⅛	400	do	116⅛
150,000	O. & M. C.	26⅛	400	do	116
300,000	do	26	100	do	116⅛
20,000	do	26⅛	50	Panama R.	265
200,000	do	26⅛	1400	Cleve. & Pitts	82⅛
1,000	Mil.&St.P.1stM..	93	100	do	83
1,000	C.& R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94	200	do	82⅛
3,000	Tol.& Wab.2d M.	77	200	Chi. & N. W.	46
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d..	82	400	do	45⅛
50	Amer. Ex. Bk	114	300	do	45⅛
40	Hanover Bank	110	100	do	45⅛
100	Fourth N. Bk	109	700	do	46
50	Imp. & Trad.B'k	115½	700	Chi. & N. W. P.	71
20	Cen. Nat. Bank	112	200	do	70⅛
100	Canton Co	45	400	do	70⅛
100	do	44⅛	1500	do	70⅛
400	do	43⅛	100	do	70⅛
300	do	44	1700	do	70
25	Del. & Hud. Canal	156	100	Cleve. & Tol.	111
25	do	156	600	do	110⅛
100	Cum. Coal P.	65	1000	do	110
600	do	65⅛	100	do	109⅞
100	do	65⅛	400	Chic. & R. I.	101
100	do....s10	65	1000	do	100⅛
100	do	65⅛	1250	do	100
200	do	65	100	do	100⅛
500	do	64	200	do	100⅛
170	West. U. Tel.	44⅛	500	do	100⅛
100	do	44	300	Tol., W. & W.	40
1000	do	44⅛	100	do	40⅛
100	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	96⅛	500	P., Ft.W.& C.	101½
			1800	do	101½
			400	do	101¼
100	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	109	50	do	101¼
			200	Chicago & Alt.	106
600	Quick. Min	44⅛	300	do....b30	107
200	do	44⅛	300	Mil. & St. P.	51
100	Mar. Min. Co	12	100	do	50⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co	150	100	do	51
150	Adams Ex.Co	80	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr	65⅛
4	Amer. Ex. Co	80	100	do	65
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	25	200	do....b30	65
100	do....b30	25⅛	500	do	64
200	do	25⅛	100	Mar.& C.1st Pr..b60	39
50	Bos. Water P.	28⅛	100	Mar.&C. 2d P...b60	20
100	do....s30	28⅛			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112	400	Erie Railroad	72⅞
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	105⅞	200	do	72⅞
11,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99⅛	300	do	73
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105⅛	1500	Reading R.	111
			100	Hud. R. R.	120
5,500	do....2d Ser.	104	200	Mich. Cen	111
6,000	do	104⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	44⅛
7,000	do....2d Ser.	104	400	do	44⅛
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	27	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅛
20,000	do	26⅛	200	do	79⅛
200	Canton Co	44⅛	300	do	79⅛
200	South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	110	100	Ill. Cen. R.	116
			500	Clev. & Pitts	83
100	do....b30	111	300	Chi. & N. W. P	70
300	Cum. Coal. P.	64	150	do	70⅛
100	do	64⅛	100	do	70⅛
200	Quicksilver	44⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol.	111
200	do	44⅛	300	Chic. & R. I.	101
100	do	44⅛	50	Tol., W. & W. Pr.	72
100	do	44	100	P., F. W. & C.	101⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	44⅛	280	do	101⅛

100	do	44⅛	300	do	102
500	Mar. Pref.	25	200	Mil. & St. P.	51
200	N. Y. Cen.	107¼	500	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
300	do	107⅛			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	107⅛	2000	Reading R.	110⅞
			500	do....b15	111
5,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	105⅛	500	do	110⅛
			400	do....s30	110⅛
2,500	do....2d Ser.	104	200	Mich. Cen. R.	111
5,000	do....3d Ser.	104	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	69	300	do	79
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	87	100	Mil. & St. P.	51⅛
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65⅛
10,000	do	26⅛	100	Ill. Cen.	116⅛
20,000	do	27	100	do	116⅛
40,000	do	27⅛	200	Clev. & P. R.	81⅛
100	Canton Co.	44	1100	do	82
1000	do	44⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	43
100	Cumb. Coal. P.	64⅛	1000	do	43⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	44⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	70
250	do	44⅛	200	do....b30	70
300	do	44⅛	300	do	69⅞
100	Alt. & T. H.	40	500	do	69⅛
200	At. Mail St. C.	98	100	Cleve. & Tol	111½
100	do	100	500	Chic. & R. I.	101
650	Pacific M. S...x-d	171	300	do	101⅛
23	do	174	100	do	101¼
200	N. Y. Cen.	107¼	35	do	103
100	do	107⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	42⅛
1000	do	107⅛	300	do	42
150	Erie R.	71⅞	200	P. F. W. & C.	101⅞
200	do	71⅞	1000	do	102
500	do	71⅛	800	do	101⅛
300	do	71⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C..c	27⅛	2300	Reading R.	111¼
10,000	do	28	1100	do	111⅛
20,000	do	27⅛	2200	do....s3	111
40,000	do	27¼	400	do....s3	111⅛
10,000	do....b3	27⅛	2500	do....s3	111¼
20,000	do	27⅛	300	M. So. & N. I.	80⅛
40,000	do	27	500	do....c	80⅞
100	Boston W. P.	30⅛	400	do....s3	80⅛
200	do	30	200	do....b3	80⅛
100	do	29⅞	500	do	80½
100	Cum. Coal....c	65⅞	300	do....c	80⅜
1000	do....b3	66	300	do....s3	80⅛
100	do....c	65⅛	600	Ill. Cen. R	117⅛
600	Mar. Pref.	24½	100	Hudson R....x-d	120
100	Smith & P.Gold..s3	7⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts R.	83
100	do....s3	7⅛	200	do	82⅞
100	At. Mail S. Co...b3	101	500	do	82¾
100	West. U. Tel....s60	45	500	do....c	82½
1100	do....s3	45	400	do	82½
600	New-York Cen...s3	107	500	do	82⅛
800	do	107	400	Chi. R. I. & P....c	102¼
300	do	107⅛	200	do....b10	102⅜
200	do....b3	107⅛	200	do....s3	102⅜
200	do....c	107⅛	300	do	102⅞
200	do....c	107	400	Chi. & N. W....s3	46½
300	Quick. Min. Co.	44⅞	200	do	47½
200	do....b10	45	300	do	47¼
200	do	44⅞	200	do....c	47⅛
100	do....c	44⅞	200	do....c	47
1200	Erie R.	74⅞	200	do	46⅜
400	do....c	74⅞	1200	do	46½
600	do	74½	400	do....c	46½
2000	do	74½	200	do....c	46⅝
600	do	74⅜	500	do	40⅝
800	do....s3	74⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	71⅛
300	do....b3	74⅞	400	do	71¼
200	do....b3	74⅞	200	do	71⅛
400	Clev. & Tol. R.	111½	300	do	71⅛
100	do	111⅛	700	P., F. W. & C....x-d	103

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	28	500	Cleve.& Tol.R.	110¾
100	do	27⅛	200	do....c	110⅝
200	Cum. Coal.	65	300	Ch., R. I.& P.	101½
200	do....s10	65	100	do....b15	102
400	do....b3	65	200	do....c	101¼
200	do	64⅞	200	do	101⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	107	300	do	101⅜
100	do	107⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	44⅛
100	do....c	107⅛	1200	do	44⅜
800	Erie R.	73⅞	200	do....b10	44⅞
2100	do	73	200	do....c	44⅜
1200	do	72⅞	300	do....s3	44⅜
800	do....b3	72⅞	300	do....c	44⅛
200	do....s3	72⅞	300	do....c	44⅛
800	do....s3	72⅞	200	do....c	44¼
400	do....b3	72⅞	1300	do....c	44
1200	do	72⅞	100	do	44⅛
900	do....b3	73	500	do	44⅛
400	do....s3	73	300	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	70⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	44⅛	100	do....c	70
200	M. S. & N. I.	79⅛	100	do	70
400	do	79⅛	500	do....c	69⅞
200	do....b10	79⅛	800	do....c	69⅞
500	do....b3	79⅛	500	do....c	69⅞
300	do....s3	79⅛	200	do....s3	69⅞
400	do	79⅛	100	P.,F.W.&C....x-d	102⅛
100	do....b5	79⅛	100	do....c	102⅛
200	do....c	79⅛	200	do	102⅛
200	do	79	100	do	102⅛
400	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅛	100	do....b3	102⅛
200	do....c	82⅛	100	do....s3	102⅛
400	do	82⅛	500	Reading R.	111
400	do....c	82⅛	400	do....b3	111
800	do	82⅛	400	do....b10	111⅛
400	do....b3	82⅛	200	do	111⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mariposa Pref.	24⅛	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅛
100	do	25	200	do....b10	79⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	45	400	do....s3	79⅛
100	do	45⅛	300	do	79⅛
100	do	45⅛	300	do	79⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	107⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts	82⅛
100	do	108⅛	2200	do	82⅛
800	Erie Railroad	73	300	Chic. & N. W.	43⅞
500	do	72⅞	500	do	43⅛
200	do....b3	73	200	do	43⅛
400	do	73⅛	1200	do....s3	43⅛
300	do	72⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	111⅛
100	do....b5	72⅛	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	101⅛
600	do	72⅛	400	do....s3	101⅛
400	do....b3	72⅛	200	do	101⅛
500	do	72⅛	800	do	101⅛
600	do....s3	72⅛	200	do....b10	101⅛
400	Reading R.	111⅛	200	do....s3	101⅛
1500	do	111	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	70⅛
100	do....b3	111	200	do....b3	70⅛
200	do....b3	110⅞	500	do	70⅛
400	do	110⅞	200	do....b30	70⅛
200	do....s3	110⅞	200	do....s3	70⅛
500	do	110⅞	1100	do....s5	70
300	P.,Ft.W. & C....x-d	102	400	do	70
100	do....b3	102⅛			

THURSDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

This has been a real panic day on the Stock Exchange. The downward excitement of last night paved the way for this condition of the market to-day. There was assuredly no disappointment to the *Bears* of the Exchange, who anticipated a further additional decline of 3@5 ₩ cent. on the Railways. It came early in the day, and there was not much let up to the close of the Second Boards. The change in the Money Market was not the only machinery employed to aggravate the panic. Liberties of the most unwarranted nature were taken with the names of prominent Stock and Money firms on the Street, and, as if this were not sufficient to feed the blaze of excitement, the names of certain great Dry Goods houses up town, and at least one of the most active of the Wall-street Banks, were thrown in. We repeat, all this was unwarranted. It was also wicked. It might have proved mischievous to the last degree, had the drawers and indorsers of such scandals drawn less strongly upon the credulity of Wall-street and the Stock Exchange. As the affair turned out, no one was broken either by the effect of rumor or the want of Money. At 7 ₩ cent. the Brokers generally made up their Bank accounts in good season, and although some heavy sacrifices were made by their customers, and possibly on their own account, by the rapid decline in prices, it is creditable to the Street to-day that even false rumors, added to serious hopes, brought no house into trouble.

The rate for Money was made almost uniform at 7 ₩ cent. yesterday and the day before, at Bank, and this forenoon some of the private Banking-houses who had loans running against the Brokers at 5@6 ₩ cent., marked up the rate to 7 ₩ cent. The supply at this figure to good parties and on ample collateral is easy, and even the violent unsettling of margins, by the extra decline in the Railway prices this morning, failed to embarrass borrowers of respectable credit.

The transfers of interior National Bank balances due to the Government, to the New-York Treasury Office, have now nearly ceased. This operation, which had been going on actively for more than a fortnight past, had materially drawn down the Country Bank balances in the New-York City Banks, and coming at a time when National Bank Notes were scarce at this point and Greenbacks not over abundant, except in the shape of Compounds and Treasury Certificates of Deposit calling for Greenbacks, it has proved the chief source of trouble to the rates of interest in the Money market. The counter effect of the movement, however, is already felt to be the early return of National Bank Notes and Greenbacks from the neighboring cities and from the West.

The price of Gold further declined to 138½@137⅞ ₩ cent. to-day. Late in the day it appeared somewhat steady at 138½ ₩ cent. Exchange in fair request at 108⅞@109 ₩ cent. on London. Gold was easy for delivery, and speculation was at fault as to the immediate course of the market, after so heavy a fall as 3½@4 ₩ cent. since the last sales believed to have been made by the Treasury some days ago. The supply on the market is too free just now, and the rates of money to carry Gold too dear to tempt new combinations for an upward turn, even if the Treasury were out of the way.

On the Stock Exchange the panic sales of the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, it will be noticed from the official lists, were very large, and many of them, no doubt, by way of serious sacrifice to the holders, in apprehension of exhausted margins, and the difficulty of borrowing Money in the midst of distrust and rumored failures. A still larger proportion of the sales, however, was probably made on speculation for a further break down. The Stocks could be readily borrowed for this object, or the chances taken for the "lower deep" to-morrow or next day. Even the Public Funds failed to escape the prevailing depression, though free from panic, and the Border State Bonds were 1@1½ ₩ cent. lower.

At the Second Board prices began partially to recover, under an improved demand, and the report of the Money market, and absence of failures at the close of the day's business at Bank. And at 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	100	99⅛	Northwest	50	43⅛
U. S. 5-20s	108⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref.	71⅛	69⅞
U. S. 7.30s	105½	105⅛	Rock Island	103⅛	101½
N. Y. Central	108	108¼	Fort Wayne	104⅛	102¼
Erie	75½	71⅞	Cumb'land Coal	67	65
Hudson	123	120	Quicksilver	46	44¾
Reading	111⅛	111⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45⅞	45
Mich. Southern	81	78⅛	Mariposa Pref.	25⅛	24
Illinois Central	119½	117	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	27½
Pittsburgh	85⅛	82⅞	American Gold	139⅛	138⅞
Tennessee 6s	70	69½	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	121	Continental	100
Mechanics'	116	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Merchants' Exch'ge.	114	Park	148
Pacific	160	Central National	112½
Bank of the Republic	115	First National	215
Hanover	109	Fourth National	109
Metropolitan	129	Ninth National	118
People's	125		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort.	102⅛
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	N. J. Central 2d M.	101
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	105	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97½
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	99	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	70
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M.	110	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	105	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	84	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96		

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., I have to say that under the act of July 13, 1866, "yarns and warp for weaving, braiding or manufacturing purposes exclusively," are exempt.

This provision virtually exempts all yarn, as the term "manufacturing purposes" is very broad, and may cover all uses to which yarns are generally put. The quantity of yarn used for other than manufacturing purposes, if any, would be so small and so difficult to ascertain, as to be hardly worth taxing.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., United States Assessor, Third District Pennsylvania.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1866.

Under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1864, the license taxes of bankers were based upon the amount of capital used or employed. The Solicitor of the Treasury has given it as his opinion that the surplus earnings of an incorporated bank are no part of its capital within the meaning and intent of that part of said act which relates to license taxes, and that the license tax of said bank should not be assessed upon a sum greater than its chartered capital.

Whenever, therefore, a sum greater than the chartered capital has been made the measure of such a tax for the current year, the excess will be abated upon an application made in proper form to this office.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 14,271 bbls. Flour, 838 bbls. and 129 bags Corn Meal, 82,182 bushels Wheat, 23,040 bushels Corn, 15,501 bushels Rye, 86,268 bushels Barley, 15,369 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 1,160 bbls. Pork, 418 pkgs. Cut Meats, 299 pkgs. Lard, 2,110 pkgs. Beef, 615 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull, but steady at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14 25@$14 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and drooping. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at easier and irregular rates, closing very heavily. Middlings closed at 32½c.@35c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,200 bales, against receipts of 4,128 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	20,807
Receipts last week	18,832
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	59,017
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	163,981
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	517,890
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Nov. 1	16,058
Exports since Sept. 1	57,104
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	337,911
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	120,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	285,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	310,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A 21½c.; do. D, 19c; Bedford, 14½c.; Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Amoskeag A, 29c.; Hope, 25c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; American, 17½c.; Freeman, 15c.; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' IXL, 1½ inch tapes, 48c.@75c.; wide do., 68c.@$1 10. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 20, Enameled, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 6, $10; No. 8, $13; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Ticks—Amoskeag, A C A, 62½c.; do B, 41c.; do. C, 36c. Stripes—Whittenton A A, 35c.; do. BB, 25c. Denims—Haymaker, 30c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 27½c.

EGGS—Have been in moderate supply and good demand at full prices, including Jersey, Extra brands, 38c.@39c.; State and Pennsylvania, 37c.@38c.; Ordinary Western, 34c.@35c.; Western, by Express, 36c.@37c.; Canada, 36c.@37c.; Limed, 30c.@31c. ₩ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at a further partial reduction of 15c.@30c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10@$10 75; fair to choice do. do., at $10 80@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 65@$11 75 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00	@$10 00
Extra State	10 00	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	10 65	@11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 75	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@17 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 400 bbls., in lots, at $11 60@$13 60 for poor to good, and $13 65@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in slack demand, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues very dull at $5 80@$5 90 for Western, $5 85@$6 for Jersey, $6 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been quiet and depressed. Domestic Apples are in good demand at former prices. Grapes are dull and move slowly. Apples, mixed, $3 50@$4 50; do. Baldwins, $3 50@$4 50; do. Greenings, $3 50@$4 50, ₩ bbl; Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@10c.; do. Catawba, 10c.@15c.; do. Delaware, 16c.@25c., ₩ lb.; Cranberries, Eastern, $12@$13; do. Jersey, $9@$12, ₩ bbl. Dried Apples are more plenty, and prices are lower. Peaches are plenty and without change. Apples, State and Western, 12c.@12½c.; do. Southern, 10c.@12c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; do. unpeeled halves, 17c.@18c.; do. unpeeled quarters, 14c.@15c.; Blackberries, 26c.@27c.; Plums, 32c.@35c., ₩ lb.

GRAIN—There has been very little inquiry for Wheat to-day; prices have declined 3c.@4c. ₩ bushel, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,500 bushels, including Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, part at $2 25 for fair No. 2; and White Genesee on private terms, ₩ bushel. Corn has been quite heavy to-day at a decline of about 2c. ₩ bushel, closing very heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 25 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 23 in store and afloat; $1 25 for Yellow, $1 26 for White Western, and $1 18@$1 22½ for new White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy; 5,300 bushels Canada and State sold at $1 32@$1 35 ₩ bushel. Barley has been less active and depressed; sales since our last 25,000 bushels, partly for export at $1@$1 05 for Canada West, in bond; $1 25@$1 26 for do., free, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand at decidedly lower rates. We quote Chicago at 60c.@62c., Milwaukee at 61c.@63c., and State at 66c.@67½c. ₩ bushel; sales 41,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 35@$1 45 ₩ bushel. The Bean market is not very active, but as the supply is small, choice prime lots move readily. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, $2 90@$3; Beans, Marrows, new, $2 80@$3 50; Beans, Mediums, new, $2 60@$2 70; Beans, Mixed Parcels, $1 90@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 70@$1 75 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less demand, including new at 30c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Are in fair request and steady.

LIME—Rockland continues in request at $1 70 for common and $2 10 for lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 48c.@63c.; New-Orleans, $1@$1 15 ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been very dull to-day for all kinds, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@73c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$7; Resin at $5@$12 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 46 for English and American, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very limited demand at 22c.@22½c. for Crude; 35c.@38c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 51c.@53 for do., free, ₩ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The Vegetable market is without any material change. Potatoes have been in good demand, but at the close of the week the market is dull at quotations. Peach Blows, $2@$2 75; Mercers, $2 25@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 75@$2 25; Buckeyes, $1 50@$2; Dyckman, $2@$2 50; Chilis Reds, new, $1 75@$2; Sweet Potatoes, $2@$3 50; Onions, Red, $1 50@$2; Onions, White, $2@$2 50; Turnips, Russia, $1 25@$2 ₩ bbl.; Tomatoes, 50c.@$1 ₩ basket; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ₩ 100; Marrow Squash, 75c.@$1; Citron, 75c. ₩ bbl.; Pumpkins, $5@$10 ₩ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—Live Poultry is lower and not wanted. Dressed is in better demand and firmer. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Chickens, 20c.@21c.; Geese, 16c.@18c.; Ducks, ...@22c. ₩ lb. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 14c.@16c.; Fowls, 12c.@14c.; Chickens, 12c.@14c., ₩ lb.; Geese ₩ pair, $1 75@$2 25; Ducks ₩ pair, $1@$1 50. *Game*—Woodcock ₩ pair, 88c.@$1; Partridges ₩ pair, $1@$1 25; Pigeons, flight, ₩ dozen, $1 75@$2; Quail ₩ dozen, $2 75@$3; Venison, carcase, ₩ lb., 15c.@18c.; Venison, saddle, ₩ lb., 18c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy, lower and irregular to-day. Holders have been eager to realize. Sales since our last, 6,100 bbls., in lots, at $21 90@$22 50, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $22 12½, cash; $23 for new Western Mess, and $20@$20 50 for Prime ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including all the year, seller's option, at $21 85 and January, same option, at equal to $23 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy at 9½c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 11c.@13c. for Hams; sales 130 packages. Bacon is inactive and depressed at 12½c.@12½c. for Cumberland Cut; 13½c.@13½c. for short clear, and 13½c.@14c. for long clear. Sales, 140 boxes. Lard is heavy and lower. Sales since our last, 41 tcs. and bbls., at 12c.@13½c., and small lots at 13½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in more demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $18@$23 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 1,375 bbls. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams rule dull and heavy at $30@$35 ₩ bbl. Sales 80 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in demand at from 8½c.@9½c. for heavy to light, ₩ lb. Butter is quiet at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in less quiet demand at 8c.@17½c. ₩ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: The entire Produce Market, during the past week, has suffered extreme prostration from almost a complete absence of demand, a number of leading articles of domestic produce have been considerably reduced in price and the entire range has been more or less affected. A decline in the rate of gold, and a continuance of warm and unseasonable weather, has aided in producing more effect on trade than any real cause has warranted, and as this is not the season nor the period for paralysis to trade, a more active current to produce transactions may be safely anticipated, although a small reduction in rates may be the result of the existing state of the market. The Butter trade has sympathized with the market, and with a light local demand for fine stock only, prices have declined. It is now as well ascertained as is possible with a crop like Butter, that nothing more than a fair ordinary supply of stock has been made in this State, and probably not a package more than will be actually required for local Eastern and Southern consumptive requirements. Therefore, dairymen who have been seeking extreme war prices for their stock, and the Bears of his market who have been exerting themselves to '*break down the market*' for speculative purposes, both fair to meet with an equal disappointment. Western Butters are not movable at any price, as the great bulk of that stock now in market is entirely unfitted for table purposes. The receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 13,433 packages. The market closes quiet, but with some firmness for fine stock. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	37	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₩ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₩ lb.	34	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	37	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	21	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	33	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@30

The market for Cheese is without material alteration since our last report, and fine and extra factories are among the few articles that have been substantially sustained in price. The demand for extra factories and really fine grades for export has been active and sustained throughout the entire week, in the face of a considerable decline in gold and exchange, with only an average decline of one quarter of a cent ₩ lb. in Cheese of those grades. Medium and low grades of farm and factory-make are plenty and easier. Skimmed Cheese are scarce and firm at quotations. The total receipts for the week are 28,343 boxes. The market closes firmly at our quotations:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb.	8	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ₩ lb.	10	@13

SUGARS—Have been quiet and much depressed. Sales since our last 370 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 9½c.@11½c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in limited demand, at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 53,000 lbs. at 12½c.@14½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 91,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Small sales of Western, in bond, were reported at 40c.@42c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 10,500 bushels Wheat at 4d. by sailing vessel, and 4½d. by steamer; 9,000 bushels Barley, by steamer, at 5½d. ₩ bushel; and 4,000 boxes Cheese at 20s. ₩ ton.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL Pacific R. R. Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS, with beautiful scenery, and capital distribution of characters. Characters by the Company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Mme. Adelaide Ristori as MEDEA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Mr. Stuart Robson as HAMLET; or, WEARING OF THE BLACK. Also, THE LONG STRIKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE CARACT OF THE GANGES, DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING, and A GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGG.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE HONEYMOON. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Nov. 21 by Ocean Telegraph. Some Englishmen, who have lost blockade-runners, have applied recently to Lord STANLEY to know whether claims for damages could be made through the British Government against the United States. Lord STANLEY thinks not. The London *Times* proffers more advice to Congress with respect to financial measures. The Hungarian Diet opened on the 20th. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH makes them fair promises, conditioned on their good behavior. The Cretans indignantly deny that they have submitted to the Turkish Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

A bold robbery was perpetrated in St. Louis on Tuesday. A man called on E. JACCARD & Co., jewelers, and while examining some fine diamonds, the clerk being for a moment called away, he succeeded in securing some $10,000 worth. On the return of the clerk he asked to be shown to a private room for a few moments, and to allay suspicion left his hat on the counter. Passing out to the rear of the store he tore the grating from the window leading into the cellar of a drug-store, where he took a hat belonging to the porter, and walked up stairs and through the store into the street, where all trace of him was lost.

A young man named PERRY recently committed suicide at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He had offered himself in marriage to Miss MARY HALL of that city. She rejected him, and under the excitement resulting from the rejection he determined to kill Miss HALL and then commit suicide. His plan, as he stated it, was to kill her on her way from church on Sunday evening, but the lady, learning of his threats, had proper protection with her. On the following morning PERRY committed suicide.

In Jefferson City, Mo., a division has occurred in the Order of Good Templars, which has resulted in the formation of two lodges—one styled Union, the other Rebel. The rupture arose from the persistence of the members of the order with rebel proclivities in tearing out the blue colors in the insignia of their order—which is red, white and blue—and preserving the colors of red and white, to which they were partial. This proceeding was denounced by the Union members, and stoutly defended by the rebellious.

Judge ALEXANDER WALKER, of New-Orleans, has gained a verdict against Mrs. ACKLIN, for $25,000, for services performed in saving her a milion dollars' worth of cotton during the war. Gen. POLK ordered the cotton burned. Judge WALKER, acting for Mrs. ACKLIN, persuaded Gen. POLK to revoke the order, which he did, and the widow sold 2,800 bales at the highest figures. She offered only $500 for the service.

The Canadian Government is directing its attention to the rearming and equipping of the volunteer batteries of the Province. Each battery, in future, is to be made up to four guns, all of equal calibre, and will consist of three 9-pounders and a 24-pound howitzer. It is thought that these will in that country, where it is impracticable to obtain long ranges, prove equally, if not more telling against an enemy.

A man by the name of MILLER, and a boy in his employ, have been arrested in Detroit for attempting to burn the propeller *Morning Star* going from Detroit to Cleveland. These scoundrels had some goods on board the steamer, and for the purpose of getting their insurance they set it on fire, according to the confession of the boy. The insurance was only $1,400.

The Trustees of Cornell University met on Wednesday. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving of the action of the Building Committee, and expressing satisfaction in the progress of the building. Hon. ANDREW D. NORTON, of Syracuse, present State Senator, and formerly Professor of the Michigan University, was elected President of the Faculty of the University by the unanimous vote of the Board.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has just opened a new line to California *via* Denver City, Bridger's Pass and the overland stage route. This line is in addition to the old line *via* Fort Laramie and the South Pass. The Western Union Company have also opened a new line between Salt Lake City and Montana.

A large meeting for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of educating the freedmen was held by the New-England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission in Boston on Wednesday. Addresses were made by Ex-Gov. ANDREW, Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER, GEORGE THOMPSON, of England, and Judge RUSSELL.

JAMES BREWSTER one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of New-Haven, died in that city yesterday. He was aged 78 years.

The Chicago Committee having in charge the Opera House Art Enterprise, announce that the drawing will positively take place on the 21st day of January next. They announce that nearly all the tickets are sold.

JOSEPH SEVERANCE, associate editor of the *Constitutional Union*, newspaper, of Washington, has been nominated to the President, by Secretary MCCULLOCH, as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

The President being engaged upon important public matters preparatory to the early assembling of Congress, will have no time, until after the meeting of that body, to give the slightest attention to applicants for office. All such matters are referred to the heads of the different departments.

Maj. GEORGE E. GLENN, a paymaster, was robbed at Fort Boyes, Oct. 5, of $50,000 in legal tender notes, and $50,000 in vouchers for money paid out to troops.

The extension of the Platte County Railroad from Weston to Kansas City is rapidly progressing. A large force is employed on the grading, which is nearly completed, and iron is on the way.

Col. LUTHER STEVENSON, Jr., of Boston, has been appointed Assessor of the Second District of Massachusetts, *vice* BEALS, removed.

The Nashville *Union* says that the health of Hon. CAVE JOHNSON forbids the hopes of his friends and physicians that he can long survive.

The postal service in the eleven seceded States, which before the war never paid expenses, has netted over $200,000 profit during the past year.

Admiral DAHLGREN is about leaving Washington to assume command of the South Pacific Squadron.

LOCAL NEWS.

A test case, which is regarded as highly important in its results, was on yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND. It came up on an alternative *mandamus* to compel the Board of Registry of the Second Election district of the Eighteenth Ward to place the name of JAMES H. DARNALL on the list of legal voters, or show cause before the Court why they should not do so. The Court undertook to show cause yesterday. Their return states that DARNALL is a colored man, and, inasmuch as he stated under oath that he was not seized of $250 worth of real estate, they refused to put his name on the voters' list. It was alleged by counsel that DARNALL is as white as many members of the New-York Bar. One of the points made is whether the question of color is one of fact, for a jury, or one purely of law, for a Court to determine. The motion, not being ready for argument, was postponed until Monday next.

A trial was commenced in the Superior Court, before Judge JONES, yesterday, brought by Harbor Master JAMES M. THOMSON against Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Metropolitan Police, for assault and false imprisonment, on the occasion of a primary meeting at the Republican Headquarters, on the evening of Sept. 15, 1865. The damages are laid at $5,000.

The Life Insurance Convention assembled at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and adopted a constitution for the government of the Association. It also elected officers for the ensuing year, and chose a committee to prepare a set of resolutions to be presented to the public, after which it adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and discussed the resolution relative to the sale of a Post-office site to the General Government. No action was taken in the matter, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a number of cases were disposed of, all of them of a minor character; two women, named ANN CAVANAUGH and MARGARET BELL, were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

The ship *Mercury* arrived at this port on Wednesday night from Havre, having on board a number of passengers suffering from cholera. A number of passengers had died from the epidemic while at sea.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which it was resolved to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the export tax of 3 cents per pound on cotton.

The Jury in the case MEHRBACK *vs.* PLATT, the particulars of which were reported in our columns yesterday, rendered a verdict for defendant.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday elected Mr. G. N. HERMANN to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. E. F. PURDY.

The following is the official vote for Governor in Kings County: HOFFMAN, 29,166. FENTON, 19,674. Majority for HOFFMAN, 9,492.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday, by a vote of 9 to 4, rejected the nomination of Mr. ISAAC BELL for Street Commissioner.

The Stock Exchange was in a panic yesterday on the Railway list, on the recent advance in Money and various unfounded rumors of difficulty among the Brokers. Gold fell to 138⅛@137⅞@138⅛ ₱ cent. Money 7 ₱ cent.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were quite limited yesterday, and generally on the basis of lower and declining prices. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Democratic Advisers of the President.

The *World* disregards the hint that the President has had more than enough of Democratic advisers. Washington journals, which are known to reflect his views, have declared that the result of the elections opened his eyes to the worthlessness of the support rendered by the Democratic Party, and the sinister purposes of those of its members who have professed to be his peculiar friends. He has discovered that the mere suspicion of affiliation with the Copperhead element sufficed to counteract all the influence of the Administration; and that to save himself from official destruction it has become necessary to discard party relationship with the Press and the leaders of the Democracy. The Chicago *Times* discerned the change, and, making a virtue of necessity, pretended to throw overboard the President and his adherents. Other Western Democratic journals have followed the example. They decline to hold themselves longer responsible for the Executive policy—so trying to break the force of the President's repudiation of their company and their principles. But the *World*, refusing resolutely to see the change or to take note of the dismissal, continues to play the *rôle* of counsellor, and to obtrude its recommendations with a pertinacity that will heed no denial.

"A complete amnesty" is the scheme which the *World* is now engaged in pressing upon the President's attention. The measure, our cotemporary contends, should not be delayed, and the President is appealed to to "spoil the game" of Congress and frustrate the intentions of its leaders by an immediate, unconditional and unlimited proclamation of amnesty.

It is not difficult to detect the object of the *World* in recurring daily to this recommendation. The Democracy dread nothing so much as an approach to a reconciliation between President JOHNSON and Congress. Their aim is in every possible way to widen the breach which unhappily exists, to intensify the bitterness which has grown out of it, and to multiply the causes of quarrel. This has been their purpose from the beginning, their expectation being that the President would seek relief in undisguised identification with their party and its policy. In pursuance of this plan, they labored to foster a rupture in the matter of appointments, that the lion's share of the spoils might fall to their lot; then they entreated him to defy Congress, by setting up his interpretation of the Constitution as against the legislation of Congress; then they suggested the assertion by force of the claims of the Southern States to unconditional admission; and now the *World*, in their behalf, insists that he "ought to publish a complete amnesty," with a view to embarrass, and if possible to checkmate Congress in its action on the restoration question. All these recommendations and suggestions have been put forward with warm professions of attachment to the President's cause, of a desire to sustain him in his position, and of a resolve to stand by him in whatever complications might follow the adoption of the course proposed.

We think, however, that the common sense of the President will preserve him from the last of the traps thus set for him by his disinterested friends of the Democratic Party. His consciousness of duty has led him to administer all acts passed by Congress, whether agreeable to himself or not. He has not suffered himself to be tempted into open, armed and organized defiance of Congress. And though in an evil hour he listened to Democratic pledges concerning the elections, and to appoint persons to office in whom the loyal sentiment of the country has no confidence, it is known that the people's voice uttered at the polls has dispelled the delusion under which he temporarily labored, and has taught him the folly of reposing trust in the strength, the honesty or the wisdom of the Democratic Party. We have no fear, therefore, that he will be in any degree influenced by the sophistry and the patronizing tone which mark the *World's* efforts on the amnesty question. We do not believe that he will listen to advice emanating from a quarter which has uniformly counseled mischief, and has proved itself as deficient in power as in integrity.

The abstract question of right in relation to the amnesty power is of slight moment in the present connection. Whether the power to proclaim a wholesale pardon belongs unrestrictedly to the President, or under certain conditions belongs to Congress, is for the nonce an immaterial consideration. The real point to be attended to is, would the proclamation of a universal amnesty by the President be a wise proceeding? Would it be productive of good or harm? Would it promote the interests of the country, further the ends of the President, and hasten the solution of the grave problem of restoration?

On the ground of its inexpediency, we deprecate any further action by the President in the direction of an amnesty. In the first place, it is certain that the loyal people of the nation would not tolerate a declaration of entire immunity in favor of the active, guiding spirits of the rebellion. There is no strong desire anywhere for vindictive punishment—no desire to despoil, to hang, or to banish even the rebel leaders. But there is a fixed and controlling resolve to exclude from participation in the honors and emoluments of office the men who planned the rebellion, and so made themselves responsible for its consequences. In the next place, it is at least probable that any step of the kind taken by the President on the eve of the meeting of Congress would be regarded by that body as a challenge—a wanton, causeless provocation—which it would promptly resent, and resent, too, in a manner most injurious to the very classes whom the *World* is anxious to serve.

While nothing could be gained by any further independent action of the Executive on points involved in the general question of restoration, much evil might arise to the President and the country. Congress now has charge of restoration and all its issues. The States which upheld the Government as against the rebels, and vindicated its authority, have ranged themselves on the side of their Congressional representatives; they have decided that the terms of restoration devised by Congress shall be insisted upon; and he is an enemy of the President who would recommend indifference to a verdict thus unmistakably expressed.

Our Diplomacy About Mexico—Gratuitous Information.

The *Tribune*, assuming that we have special means of knowledge on the subject, asks us for information concerning the negotiations of our Government with France about Mexico. It is just a short time now till the meeting of Congress, during the session of which we are quite sure to get the actual facts of the case in official form, that it is hardly worth while to listen to any statement less precise and authoritative than that which will then be given through the proper channel.

The *Tribune* puts its questions, which are two in number, in an indirect, and repeats them in a direct form. The first direct question is:

"We therefore ask the TIMES, as a question of profound moment to the honor and the peace of the country, whether there is any truth in the report that our Minister, Mr. BIGELOW, has lent his sanction or encouragement to the negotiation of a treaty with France, by which we are to receive Mexican territory and are to guarantee or pay the French claims against the people of that country."

We spoke in Wednesday's TIMES of certain unauthorized assurances on this Mexican question which our Minister at Paris, who is now to be superseded by Gen. DIX, was reported to have given to the French Government. But that any treaty of the character above referred to has been negotiated by Mr. BIGELOW, we do not believe; that it has not been sanctioned by the Government, we are confident; and that it will not be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, we feel quite certain.

The next direct question of the *Tribune*, which is a pendant of the first, is:

"If the answer [of the TIMES] admits the existence of such a project, we ask again whether this excellent scheme, dictated at Biarritz for a joint partition of the spoils of Mexico, is the plan of settlement of which the TIMES remarks that 'the position of each Government is found to be acceptable, if not agreeable, to the other'—whether it is upon this lame conclusion that it bases its glowing eulogy of the triumphant diplomacy of Mr. SEWARD?"

To both of the parts of which complex interrogatory we merely answer by a simple negative.

The indirect mode in which the *Tribune*, in the same article, expresses its desire for information is rather too ornamental, in a literary aspect, to call for discussion; but the very form in which it is put, is such as to help to clear up the question, by exhibiting its intrinsic absurdity. It says that the TIMES utters "not a syllable to negative the fast thickening rumors that we have consented to assist the French Emperor to wring from the people of Mexico the expenses he has incurred in his bold attempt to trample out the Monroe Doctrine, and to arrest the career of our Republic by erecting an Empire on our borders," &c., &c.

Now, it is a fact that of all the Secretaries of State since the days of President MONROE, Mr. SEWARD has taken the boldest and most determined ground in favor of the principle involved in what is known as the "Monroe Doctrine." We believe he has gone further in its assertion than its author would have done. He has, in about every one of his numerous dispatches to the French Government during the past five years, put it forward as a principle which the American people and their Executive were irrevocably fixed in enforcing—as a principle about which we could make no compromise and no concession, and which we would uphold against all comers, at any cost, including that of war itself—as a principle to be maintained against foreign intervention in the South no less and no more than against foreign intervention in Mexico. He has not only surpassed all his predecessors in expressing adhesion to this principle, but he has probably written more voluminously in behalf of it than all the newspapers from Wall-street to the City Hall; and he has never at any time flinched from expressing the determination of our Government to maintain it, though at times it has almost seemed impossible that we should ever be able to do so. His dispatches on the subject are before the world; and their power has been felt at the Courts to which they were addressed, and has produced results at once vastly important and preëminently satisfactory.

With all this before us, why should even embodied malice itself accuse the Department of which Mr. SEWARD is the head, of complotting with the French Emperor to "trample out the Monroe Doctrine," and to effect other analogous purposes dishonorable and treasonable. There may be "fast-thickening rumors" enough in the ears of those who live by breeding *canards*; but why should they be set over against the facts and assurances which can be found for the searching?

When the documents setting forth the more recent negotiations concerning this Mexican matter come before the country—which they soon will do—it will be seen that there has been a consistency about our diplomacy from beginning to end, such as has characterized few negotiations of an equally important and prolonged kind. It will be found that the interests and the honor of this country, and the traditions and sentiments of its people, have been no less studiously regarded and firmly upheld throughout than the just rights of the Republic of Mexico. And, to descend to details, for the information of all concerned, it will be discovered that we have neither acknowledged the claims of the French usurpation, nor agreed to assume its debts.

The Arkansas Message.

The hostility of the Southern officials to the Constitutional Amendment is agreeably interrupted by Gov. MURPHY, who places the question in its true light before the Legislature of Arkansas. In his message, after glancing at the terms proposed, Gov. MURPHY says:

"This is the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, and has been made the leading issue in the late elections, and sustained by large majorities. Though not all the insurgent States could desire, it becomes a very grave question for the Legislature to decide whether any terms more favorable are likely to be obtained by opposition, or whether it is not the better policy for the State to accept the proposed terms, and thus secure the prompt reconstruction of the State into harmonious action with the governing States, and on an equality with them in the Union. Judging from the results of the late elections, and from the decided tone of public sentiment in the States that subdued the insurrection, it is not probable that better terms will be granted. The effect of rejection on the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State demands solemn consideration."

It were too much to expect from the South a cordial approval of the terms of the Amendment. It is not in human nature to applaud disabilities from which it must suffer, or to grow enthusiastic over changes which stand in the light of punishment.

But Gov. MURPHY earns credit for sagacity and moral courage when he undertakes to recommend the ratification of the Amendment on the ground of expediency. He does not say that the terms please him, but he correctly interprets the recent election as a sign that no better terms will be offered. His method of stating the case is mild, but unanswerable. "Are terms more favorable likely to be obtained by opposition?" is the inquiry he propounds to the assembled wisdom of the State. They may be unpalatable, but are they not inevitable? They may be mortifying, but are not worse terms conceivable? Gov. MURPHY'S method of stating the case is equivalent to an answer. He has watched the current of opinion which prevails at the North with sufficient care to satisfy him that "the States that subdued the insurrection" have made up their minds, and that "it is not probable that better terms will be granted." By what process of reasoning other Governors have reached a different conclusion none can tell.

Gov. MURPHY sees, however, that the question of ratification covers more than the terms of the Amendment. The South, he thinks, should take counsel of its prudence as well as of its pride; and since the Amendment is the key to restoration, he favors ratification as a means of obtaining a prompt return to harmonious action with the governing States. The complete restoration of the Union is, in his judgment, an object worth striving for; it concerns the happiness and prosperity of the Southern people so nearly as to "demand solemn consideration;" and to attain this, he would accept the terms offered, rather than provoke the enforcement of terms yet more obnoxious.

How far the moderation and prudence of Gov. MURPHY are shared by the Legislature of Arkansas, remains to be ascertained. The character of the representatives sent by that State to Washington last Winter, and the reports which have from time to time been received concerning the local strength of loyal opinion, are circumstances not to be forgotten. But it were idle to speculate on probabilities, when a few days will put us in possession of the fact.

SANTA ANNA.—There is doubtless ground for perturbation on the part of Gen. SANTA ANNA in view of the arrest of Gen. ORTEGA, and the event must have such an effect upon his schemes for operations in Mexico as to compel him to abandon or modify them. If ORTEGA'S arrest were by authority of the Government—and we suppose it must have been—it shows that they do not mean to permit any intrigues against JUAREZ to be carried on in this country. Of course such a policy cannot be carried out for a great while even by the Administration; for neither Congress nor the country would permit any infringement of the protection and freedom of action guaranteed to exiles or foreigners resident here. It is only in the violation of our neutrality laws that they render themselves liable to interference; and SHERIDAN'S order for the arrest of ORTEGA and his party makes no charge of any such violation. But SANTA ANNA would no more than ORTEGA be allowed to return to Mexico; and he therefore sees his game blocked for the time being. But if our authorities can prevent him from entering Mexico direct, they cannot hinder him from taking his departure from here for the West Indies, whence he would find no difficulty of getting upon Mexican soil. SANTA ANNA has lately expressed his determination to play his part in Mexican affairs, and though he is not now likely to carry out precisely the programme he intended when he came to this country, he will not be altogether baulked by trifling obstacles.

The Pope's Address to the Bishops.

There is something almost pathetic in the recent address of the Pope to the Bishops of the Church. It is an echo of the Middle Ages; we hear the thunders of the Interdict, but we know they are merely stage-thunder. The stately forms of three centuries ago are kept up; but all men are aware that the authority which they cover is simply that of a petty Italian prince and a priest, beloved by a few distant churches.

The "censures and spiritual pains inflicted by the Apostolic Constitution and the decrees of the General Council of the Church" threatened to the "Sub-Alpine Governments," will fall lightly on the shoulders of VICTOR EMMANUEL and his people; and the words of the old Pontiff be but as a feather against the tide of ideas which is coursing through Italy. The Pope laments that the Italian Government is continually attacking the most holy Catholic Church, is banishing bishops and clergy, closing nunneries, depriving the priests of the control of schools, shutting up convents and taking the education of the youth out of the hands of the clergy, and, above all, is selling the patrimony of the Church. He grieves, too, that at length marriage is made by Italian law, a civil contract, and asserts, in the face of all the experience of the nineteenth century, that such an arrangement encourages concubinage. He charges, moreover, on the Sub-Alpine Government the heinous sin of having suppressed all religious corporations, and appropriated their property, and, above all, of doing this in Venetia, where the Roman Pontiff had a special convention with the Emperor of Austria to preserve the estates of the holy orders. The temporal power of the Popedom, too, is defended by appeals and arguments, and the spiritual Father claims that only as he is allowed temporal estates, is he able to maintain his independence of any earthly government.

On the question of Rome as the Capital of Italy, the following are the words of the Pontiff:

"On every side are continually heard frenzied voices, which find an echo in our desperate enemies, declaring that this City of Rome must share in this unhappy Italian perturbation and rebellion—nay, must become its capital. But God, who is rich in mercy, will, by His omnipotence, make the impious counsels and desires of our enemies fail. He will never permit this noble city, so dear to us, in which, out of His great and singular goodness, He has fixed the chair of Peter, the impregnable basis of His divine faith and religion, to return to that unfortunate condition so admirably described by our holy predecessor, LEO the Great, in which she found herself when for the first time the holy Prince of the Apostles entered this city, then the mistress of the world."

One would imagine that the above was spoken when ALBERT DURER walked the streets of Rome and LUTHER had not yet been heard of. They seem to come to us from a remote past.

To Italy they will be still stranger. The new nation which has just been formed has the fire of youth in its veins. It is breaking from the past,—it casts off the old garments and the bonds of antiquity. It has not become Protestant; perhaps will never become so. But it strives with the enthusiastic ardor of its race and the passion of youth, for the highest ideals of society, of government and of religion. It means to abolish old abuses; to unfetter the human mind; to raise up the masses; to break the power of the priest and the bigot. It is seeking to place Italy in the ranks of those constitutional nations who are marching on to a higher liberty and intelligence. To attain this, it does not attack religion, nor even inaugurate Protestantism—for which, possibly, the Italian temperament is unsuited; but it breaks up those ancient associations which in a barbarous age were of value as sheltering the students of knowledge, and the weak or the recluse, but which now weigh upon production, encourage idleness and support ignorance. It destroys the monkish orders and opens the convents. Wisely, too, it has determined, taught by all the experience of the past, that the education of the people shall be managed by the people, and not by the priests, and that bigotry and superstition shall not throw their shadow over the minds of the children. The vast property accumulated by the Church, now serving in no way to cultivate the intelligence or to add to the wealth of the nation, must be turned to the aid of a State, almost impoverished in its struggle for existence, and become a source of increasing wealth.

Mrariage, too, according to the most enlightened experience, is to be made a civil contract, and thus rendered easier for all classes; and the power of the priesthood is to be diminished. Trade, too, is to be relieved of its ancient restrictions, and the progress of Italy be promoted by throwing open all markets to it for purchase or sale. No doubt, too, the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL desires the absolute overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope, as do his own subjects, on the ground that such power is a source of weakness to the Kingdom of Italy. And it may be that, in common with the majority of Italians, the authorities of Florence aim at the "Eternal City" as the proper capital of Italy.

Against such measures and purposes as these the Allocution of the Pope is but a paper barrier against a mighty current. The spring-tide of the age is with these ideas and this legislation; all obstacles must go down under it. The Pope himself in such words is but as an ancient monument, showing how far the waters have risen.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS IN VIRGINIA AND ELSEWHERE.—An address just delivered by Hon. WILLOUGHBY NEWTON before the Virginia Agricultural Society, of which he is the President, contains some ideas which, bearing as they do upon a matter of great importance to all the Southern States, may be referred to with advantage. The great necessity of those States is the revival of their industries, and the great question is of how that shall be eff cted. The positions taken by Mr. NEWTON, and, indeed, by many other Southerners, are that the system of large holdings must be continued, and that the parceling out of estates into small farms must be discouraged to the utmost, except so far as by means of the tenant plan. And the condition of England is pointed out in the address before us as indicating the great success of large estates as contrasted with that of small ones.

In the first place, capital is the great need of the States which have suffered most by the war. We need not here more than repeat the suggestion that capital, the most sensitive of commodities, will not spontaneously flow into regions whose political affairs are still unsettled. But we will rather assume the time when a settlement shall have been arrived at, and inquire what there is to follow. There must be emigration into them as a matter of course. It is of small consequence whether that emigration is to come from abroad or from the Northern States. The great point is how to attract it, and here we join issue at once with the Virginia society. It is assumed that Great Britain has benefitted by the retention of large tracts of land in the hands of a few persons, but the assumption is not capable of satisfactory proof. On the contrary, in England and Ireland, those large estates have been regarded as absolute hindrances to the development of the soil and the general prosperity, and it is the tenant system which has formed the subject of the loud complaints, and which have given most force to the speeches of Mr. BRIGHT. The great desire of every clear-headed man is to own his farm, be it ever so small, and how a man who does own it is to fail to improve it or work it to as great advantage as if he merely paid rent for it with a stipulation to improve it, is more than can be rendered apparent.

But the South must bear this in mind, that she is not alone in wanting labor or in the desire for emigration. The intelligent and laborious European small farmers emigrate hither in large numbers; and there are other States than Virginia from which they are to select a home. They have already tried the tenant system. They come away from its crippling and depressing tendencies. Where are they most likely to look with longing eyes? To Virginia, or other States, where they will be tenants still, and where they but change their location without throwing off their burdens? Not so, most decidedly. They will turn their footsteps to the great West, where, for the money which would have only sufficed to pay a year's rent at home, they can purchase a homestead with an unmistakable title and rich agricultural opportunities. The address says that Virginia has the labor markets of the world open to her, which is true enough, to be sure. But the land market here is also open to the labor, and in the race for development the fact cannot be ignored. The truth is that there must be, in this matter of Southern industries, less regard for those abstract ideas of a sort of feudality which are even in Europe losing their attractions, and more regard for the common-sense ideas of the relations of man to the soil, which are being most fully illustrated in America. The time is now come for something better than the "patrimonial oaks" and "ancient manners and institutions" which the address speaks of in terms so much more piteous than practical. Virginia is a beautiful State. Her children love her dearly, and no wonder. But false pride may postpone the day of her revived prosperity, and a looking abroad for false lights may lead her far astray.

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Democrats are getting to be very much dissatisfied with the President. He will not take such grounds as they desire in political matters; he will not change his Cabinet to suit their demands, and he will not give them the control of the public offices. Were he only to do these things now, they would continue to give him as warm a support as they did before the election, when they fancied he was going to succumb to their dictation. But if he will not, then he must look somewhere else for his supporters. And where *will* he look? It is a terrible position, truly; and must appear all the more terrible to the Democrats when they think of the immense value and effectiveness of their support of the President in the late elections.

The Associated Press—Its Relations with the Press of Other Cities.

Inquiries which frequently reach us from conductors of newspapers and others out of the City, render proper a statement of some facts concerning the arrangements of the Associated Press for the collection, receipt and distribution of foreign and domestic news by telegraph.

There has been no "breach" in the Association. It still consists of the TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Sun* and *Express*, as it has for many years. Until a few weeks past Mr. D. H. CRAIG was the General Agent, who attended to the details of its business in this City,—engaging correspondents, receiving dispatches, making and distributing copies of them, making up the accounts, collecting the bills, &c., &c. A fortnight ago or thereabouts the Association dismissed Mr. CRAIG and employed Mr. SIMONTON in his place. This is the only change of any kind that has taken place in the affairs of the Association.

The primary object of the Association is to collect, by telegraph, the news from all quarters which the journals composing it require in common,—and to share the labor and expense of collecting it equally among them. Having thus procured it for themselves, they have also furnished copies of it to newspapers in other cities throughout the country,—at such rates and under such regulations as seemed necessary and proper. This, of course, they continue to do.

Mr. CRAIG, being no longer in the employ of the Association, proposes to *collect news for himself*, at this point, and furnish copies of it to newspapers out of the City,—on his own account and for his own profit. He has, of course, a perfect right to do this—if he do it honestly and fairly. But he has been doing everything in his power to retain control of the machinery of the Association,—its clerks, agents, correspondents, &c., and has been giving assurances on these and other points to newspapers at a distance, in order to detach them from the Association and induce them to procure their news from him instead. He promises great reductions of expense, participation in profits, &c., &c., as inducements. The journals to whom they are offered will naturally inquire into the means he may have for fulfilling them before they render themselves dependent upon him for their supply of news.

The Associated Press must procure this news for their own use at all events, whether they sell it again or not. They can *share* the cost with those who take it from them. Mr. CRAIG cannot. He procures it solely for sale—paying no portion of the expense himself. He must get back all it costs, with his own profit beside. He says he has established news agencies which are to supply merchants, bankers, speculators and others with the news *in advance* of the newspapers, and that their payments will lessen the cost to the Press. All we need say on this point is, that the Associated Press can do precisely the same thing, under much more favorable circumstances and with a certainty of distancing competition. The Association, moreover, has contracts with the Telegraph Company having four or five years still to run, by which very large reductions of the cost of telegraphing are secured, and which the Company is precluded from extending to Mr. CRAIG or to any private dealer in telegraphic news.

Under these circumstances journals out of New-York can judge for themselves whether they will best consult their interests by continuing their relations with the Associated Press or by severing them and placing themselves in the hands of its recent agent.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was quite a large attendance of persons at the White House to-day, many of whom saw the President. At 2:30 o'clock the different members of the Cabinet assembled by request of the President, the usual meeting on Tuesday having been necessarily omitted, caused by the absence of the President, who was at Baltimore participating in the imposing Masonic ceremonies.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

The President did not receive visitors either to-day or this evening, and he is engaged to-night in the preparation of his message to Congress. All reports that he has indicated to any one any of the points to be embraced in the message are totally unfounded. Mr. JOHNSON will be to a great extent guided by the suggestions and advice of statesmen with whom he has consulted as to the various recommendations that he shall make to Congress.

GEN. SICKLES' VIEWS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The statement made by some of the Washington correspondents that Gen. SICKLES declares the President's policy a failure, is erroneous. He has made no such statement. On the contrary he says that he (Gen. SICKLES) has practically demonstrated its success in South Carolina. Nevertheless, Gen. SICKLES, believing that the people at the late elections have declared against the restoration policy of the Administration, it is the part of wisdom and sound statesmanship to bow to the verdict, and so mould the measures of the Administration as to conform to the will of the majority manifested at the polls. Some such proposition as that suggested in the amnesty-suffrage plan he would recommend the President to adopt. It appears evident that the proposed amendments to the Constitution must fail of adoption, but he thinks that need not necessarily prevent the President and Congress from coming together and agreeing upon a plan based upon something like the amnesty-suffrage proposition.

A WARNING TO OFFICE SEEKERS.

The publication is made, apparently by authority, in the *National Republican* of this morning, that "the President is necessarily engaged upon important public matters, preparatory to the eorly assembling of Congress, and will have no time, until after the meeting of that body, to give the slightest attention to applicants for office. All such matters are referred to the heads of the different Departments. Office-seekers and their friends can save themselves much time, labor and expense by acting upon the above hint, and will relieve the President from the unpleasant necessity of declining to entertain and examine their applications. It is a physical impossibility for him to prepare his message and at the same time transact the detail business appropriately belonging to his Cabinet Ministers."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The following items of appropriations have just been officially compiled from the acts passed at the late session of Congress: Pensions, $17,940,000; deficiency for sundry civil expenses, $4,904,514 46; naval service for the year ending June 30, 1867, $18,904,867 50; Post-office Department for the year ending June, 1867, $19,679,500; Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1867, $301,457; fortifications and other work of defence, $1,540,000; completion of public works, $3,698,047 91; Army for the year ending June 30, 1867, $38,004,241 83; Legislative, Executive and Judicial expense for the year ending June 30, 1867, $25,430,459 89; Consular and Diplomatic expenses for the year ending June 30, 1867, $1,405,494; Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, $3,778,535 45; sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1867, $7,074,126 76; deficiencies for the year ending June 30, 1867, $515,100 76; miscellaneous, $12,705,635 60—total, $155,881,781 16.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officers have been made: Pennsylvania—Andrew J. Garritson, Assessor, Twelfth District; Daniel H. Nieman, Assessor, Eleventh District. Delaware—George B. Dickson, Assessor. Massachusetts—Luther Stephenson, Assessor, Second District. The following Postmasters have been appointed: New-York—Francis Meyers, *vice* S. H. Jones, resigned, New-Hamburgh; James L. Prichard, *vice* V. Augwine, removed, Hyde Park; Andrew J. Butts, *vice* J. R. Belden, Windsor; John M. Keese, *vice* T. Gillender, removed, Rhinebeck; Thomas J. Mersereau, *vice* J. B. Clark, removed, Union Springs; James Runan, *vice* C. C. Adams, removed, Weedsport. New-Jersey—James L. Knox, *vice* R. J. Jimmeson, removed, Bedford; Samuel Holcomb, *vice* C. Keeler, removed, Hightstown. Connecticut—Charles H. Alpuss, *vice* S. E. Greene, removed, Forrestville. Massachusetts—Wm. D. Dunham, *vice* Wm. Robinson, removed, Mansfield; Abel G. Harpers, *vice* J. R. Hammon, resigned, ———. Ohio—Aaron P. Leland, *vice* W. Fish, removed, Newbergh. Wisconsin—Eli B. Francis, *vice* J. M. Bay, resigned, Randolph Centre.

THE OHIO NORTHERN DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

The contest for the United States District Judgeship of the Northern District of Ohio has become quite lively, and the list of applicants has grown in proportion to-day. In addition to C. T. SHERMAN, heretofore mentioned, the following are seekers of the office: F. T. BACCUS and F. J. ANDREWS, of Cleveland; M. R. WAIT and Judge POTTER, of Toledo; Judge REUBEN HITHCOCK, of Plainville, late of the Ohio Supreme Bench, and Judge HURD, an author of *Hurd on Habeas Corpus*. An immediate appointment of a successor to the late Judge WILSON is necessary in order to convene the Court, which the law requires to be held next month.

YELLOW FEVER AT BATHURST, WEST AFRICA.

The United States Consul at Bathurst, under date of Aug. 22, in a letter to the Department of State, says: "I consider it my duty to inform you that the American bark *Volunteer* has left here with a clean bill of health from the Custom-house, while from me she has a proper bill of health, stating that yellow fever is raging in the place, and from the number of deaths which have lately occurred it is a very bad type of that disease. I would beg to call this point to your attention, that for safety on your side you should issue an order that vessels coming from this port must produce a bill of health, signed by the Consul, and that the one given by the Custom-house here should not be taken notice of, as there seems to be great carelessness in the way they issue these documents, while those issued by the Consul are always with the consent of the colonial surgeon.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN BRIG.

The United States Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, in a letter dated the 12th inst., informs the Department of State of the loss of the American brig *Calmuck*, of Portland, J. A. MINOTT, master, and LITTLEJOHN & CHASE, of Portland, owners. The *Calmuck* was on her way to that port in ballast from Havana, and stranded on Boston Key Reef, within the limits of the Consular district, on the night of the 1st inst. The master and entire crew, eight men in all, have reached that port in safety, bringing with them a part of the rigging and other articles saved from the wreck.

PERSONAL.

Among the personal announcements of interest may be mentioned the marriage of SIDNEY ANDREWS, Esq., the well known Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, to Miss BREESE, of New-Jersey. Mr. ANDREWS is a genial gentleman and an accomplished journalist, whose future needs to be only as successful as his past to place him in the foremost rank of his profession.

Gen. B. S. ALEXANDER, so long in command of the defences of Washington, will soon leave for California, to superintend the construction of the defences to San Francisco.

Admiral DAHLGREN is about leaving Washington, to assume command of the South Pacific Squadron.

CONSULAR.

The President to-day appointed EDWARD UHL, of New-York, United States Consul at Gautemala.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.

The fourth race on the National Course took place to-day. The horses contesting were *Polly Ann* and *Baltimore Colt*, both pacers. The race was for a purse of $500, one mile and repeat, to saddles. *Polly Ann* was the winner. Time—first heat, 2:37; second heat, 2:31. The best time was made on the last quarter of the second heat, namely, in 33 seconds.

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR IN ALABAMA.

Your special correspondent at Montgomery, Ala., telegraphs from that city, under date of to-day, as follows: Ex-Gov. JOHN A. WINSTON was elected U. S. Senator to-day by the Legislature of Alabama by a majority of four votes over GEORGE S. HOUSTON, for six years, from 4th of March next. The Legislature

balloted on three successive days without making a choice.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee will begin their investigations into the conduct of the Treasury Department proper to-morrow. They have been provided with a special room in the building, where they will hold their sittings.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

It is said that Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, who has arrived here, announces to his friends that having been conservative at the last session of Congress, he intends to be radical in the next.

THE PHILADELPHIA SURVEYOR.

JOSEPH SEVERNS has been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that he is appointed Surveyor at Philadelphia, and that when his bond is filed and accepted his commission will be issued. In this appointment the President and Mr. MCCULLOCH fully concur.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL OF OHIO.

Gen. ESTE is not a candidate for United States Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, as announced in a New-York journal. Nor is he a candidate for any office whatever.

INDIAN ANNUITIES.

The Indian Office publishes to-day proposals for the supply of the Indian annuity goods for the ensuing year. The place of delivery has been changed from New-York to St. Louis.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are B. F. FLANDERS and R. KING CUTLER, of New-Orleans, and GEO. W. MCLEAN, of New-York.

A SERENADE.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was the recipient of a handsome serenade at his residence, on Fourteenth-street, to-night, tendered him by some of his associates in the Department.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The official reports of the Secretaries of War, Navy and Interior Departments are already in type.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Another Swindle—A Teacher Draws $5,000 on Forged Paper and Absconds—Mr. Goodrich, the Ex-Collector, and the Boston Merchants—A Commercial Crisis Expected—Whipping in Public Schools.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

A supplement to the Federal-street swindle has just transpired. CHARLES A. MORRILL, a submaster in the Lincoln School, Ward Twelve, sent in his resignation to the School Board on Saturday last, and then suddenly skedaddled to parts unknown, leaving behind him forged paper to the amount of $5,000. The Mechanics' and Broadway Banks are the sufferers, having discounted the notes some time during last week. Mr. MORRILL resides in Dorchester, is connected by marriage with one of the first families of this city, and had taught school in Ward Twelve for nearly twenty years.

Embarrassment is supposed to be the cause of all his troubles. His conduct has shocked the circles in which he moved, as he had been regarded as an exemplary man and a faithful educator.

Hon. J. C. GOODRICH, Ex-Collector of Customs of this port, uneasy under the reflection cast upon him in Hon. SAML. HOOPER'S recent pamphlet defending the merchants of Boston against the aspersions of Mr. GOODRICH, intends to make a reply in a few days, in which he will attempt to show, from Mr. HOOPER'S pamphlet itself, positive proof of all he ever stated or claimed in regard to the alleged fraud on the Government by WILLIAMS & Co., wine merchants. Mr. GOODRICH claims that he has been placed in a false position before the commercial public.

Prices are tumbling rapidly and failures are looked for. Much of the merchandise now on hand was purchased when gold was 150. Sales of gold were made to-day at 138½ and 138⅝. The market is well supplied.

Another severe whipping case has occurred. This time in one of the Ward Twelve public schools.

The decision in the case of the Cambridge teacher seems to have established a bad precedent. At the Municipal Election in Cambridge candidates for School Committee will be placed on a separate ticket to gratify the "whipping" and "anti-whipping" parties.

Freedmen's Relief Meeting.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

A large meeting for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of educating the freedmen was held by the New-England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, in the Tremont Temple, last evening.

Addresses were made by Ex-Gov. ANDREW, Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER, GEORGE THOMPSON, of England, and Judge RUSSELL.

Fire in Boston—The Mackerel Season Closed.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

MOSES MERRIFIELD'S furniture store, on Washington-street, was damaged to the amount of $15,000 by a fire last evening. He was insured for $5,000 in New-York offices. HENRY BOWMAN, a clothing dealer, and FREDERICK KRAUSE, tobacco dealer, in the same building, each had their stock damaged to the amount of $10,000. The fire was set by CHARLES E. CARPENTER, an employe of Mr. MERRIFIELD. He has been arrested, and confesses the crime.

The mackerel season has closed for the year, the bay fleet having all arrived at Gloucester. The business has been partially successful on account of the handsome price realized, although the catch has been small. On the second trip many of the vessels made losing voyages. The larger part of the fleet has made but one trip, whereas last year most of the vessels made two trips.

The Locomotive Engineers concluded their session here to-day. Their proceedings have been private.

Arson in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

A young man named CHARLES E. CARPENTER has been arrested for setting fire to MANSFIELD'S furniture warehouse in Washington-street, last night. He worked in the place, and alleges intoxication as the inflaming cause.

MISSOURI.

Fenian Meeting—Capture of the Diamond Robber—Fire—Sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

A large, enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held last evening, for the purpose of electing a District Centre for Missouri. Senator O'SULLIVAN, of New-York, and several other prominent Fenians, spoke, urging immediate organization. DAN. O'MADIGAN was nominated District Centre, subject to approval by Col. ROBERTS. A Committee of three was appointed to superintend the organization of circles for the enrollment of military companies, and a meeting for that purpose is to be held Friday night.

WM. S. SHELDON, *alias* Bill Stewart, who robbed JACCARD & Co.'s jewelry-store of about $12,000 worth of diamonds last Tuesday, was captured yesterday at Odin, Ill., and is now in jail here, together with a supposed confederate named CHARLES SAUNDERS.

The new brick flouring-mills, and old frame mill adjoining, containing a large amount of flour and corn, belonging to WOLLER & KREITE, was burned at East St. Louis yesterday. Loss, about $60,000, and insured for $30,000 in New-York offices.

Quite a number of prominent citizens of St. Louis have sent a strong protest to Gov. FLETCHER against the recent sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad, on the ground that other parties bid more than the persons to whom the road was awarded by the Commissioners.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Murder of a United States Revenue Assessor.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 22.

GEORGE MEYER, Assistant United States Internal Revenue Assessor, was shot and killed at Blackville, S. C., by two men named SAUNDERS, who surrendered themselves to the Sheriff.

COLORADO.

Burning of a Quartz Mill.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The extensive quartz mill of DAVIDSON & BAR-[illegible]DETH, near Central City, Colorado Territory, was recently burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society commenced its session to-day. Some routine business had been transacted, when Mr. DAVIS read a strongly-worded petition, with blanks for signatures, praying for the impeachment of President JOHNSON. The Society adjourned till evening.

NEW-YORK.

A Demand for Increased Facilities on the Erie Canal—Resolutions of the Buffalo Board of Trade—The Central Railroad and the Express Companies.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Buffalo Board of Trade, to-day, passed a resolution to address letters to the various Canal Commissioners and to the Auditor of the State, urging upon them the great necessity for an increase of the force employed at each and all of the locks of the Erie Canal, so as to give the fullest facilities for hastening property to tide-water. The resolution was passed in consequence of the large amount of produce afloat, and delayed by the break at Palmyra.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this city, commenting editorially on the *Herald's* special from Troy, about the New-York Central Railroad, says: We know that in the event of Mr. FARGO'S election, no change whatever would occur in the present arrangements with the express companies on the Central Railroad except such as might be for the benefit of the stockholders of the road; and in such a case none that would not apply to one express company equally with another. Now, FARGO would not show any partiality for either; the competition between the express companies would not be interfered with, and the facilities extended to the American would be extended likewise to the Merchants' Union. The interests of the stockholders, and not the interest of any express company, would be the first consideration with the President of the Central Railroad, if Mr. FARGO filled that position.

The Canals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 22.

A telegram from Syracuse announces that all the canal locks are again in order, and boats are passing freely.

Up to the present date the receipts of canal tolls show an increase over the receipts from the same source last season amounting to $519,165 67.

The Cornell University—Hon. Andrew D. Norton Elected President.

ITHACA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Trustees of Cornell University met yesterday. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted, and resolutions were unanimously adopted approving of the action of the Building Committee, and expressing satisfaction in the progress of the building.

Hon. ANDREW D. NORTON, of Syracuse, present State Senator, and formerly Professor of the Michigan University, was elected President of the Faculty of the University by the unanimous vote of the Board.

Snow-Storm at Buffalo—Destruction of a Petroleum Train.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Snow commenced falling here early this morning, and now covers the ground. The weather is cold. The snow extended west some distance.

A train of cars with crude petroleum took fire on the New-York and Erie Railroad on Tuesday, near Adrian. Twelve cars were entirely destroyed.

Snow-storm at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Snow is falling here this morning, the first of the season. The weather is chilly.

GEORGIA.

Fast Day Observed throughout the State.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

To-day was observed as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the State. There were no mercantile transactions here.

Locomotive Explosion.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 22.

A locomotive exploded on the Georgia Railroad to-day, killing the fireman, named MARTIN, and wounding the engineer, named BERRY.

ARKANSAS.

Meeting of the Legislature—An Attempt to Overthrow the State Government.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, No. 22.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* to-day, from Little Rock, says:

"A resolution was introduced into the Arkansas Legislature to-day, calling on the Governor for information in regard to the attempt to overthrow the present State Government.

The resolution was called forth by the call signed by a few obscure individuals at Fort Smith, for the purpose of organizing a new State Government.

The Legislature is still unable to elect a United States Senator.

TEXAS.

Opposition to Negro Suffrage—The New Stay Law.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Flake's Galveston Bulletin, which supported Govs. HAMILTON, PEASE and BELL, and which is still the organ of the Union Party of Texas, comes out to-day in distinct opposition to universal or qualified negro suffrage.

The Texas stay law, approved by the Governor, requires payment in all judgements, rendered before the 1st of January, 1867, to be made in four annual installments of one-fourth each.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Rumor of Impeachment of Gov. Wells—The Prisoners at the Dry Tortugas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

It is rumored in Conservative circles that on the assembling of the Legislature in January, an effort will be made to impeach Gov. WELLS for attempting to subvert the State Government.

A gentleman just arrived from the Dry Tortugas reports that the prisoners are subject to severe treatment, and that Col. ST. LEGER GREENFELT, of MORGAN'S staff, late of the British army, is near death.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Marine Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The tug *Fearless*, from Charleston for Boston, went ashore on the 15th inst., on the outer reef off Beaufort, N. C., and was totally wrecked. She was afterwards sold for $400. She was partially insured.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Adjournment of the Montana Legislature—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Montana Territorial Legislature convened Nov. 5.

Wheat sold to-day at $1 95 per 100 pounds.

The ship *Derby*, MUNSON, from New-York, has arrived.

Mining stocks closed as follows: Yellow Jacket, $910; Ophir, $175; Imperial, $125; Belcher, $125; Chollar Potosi, $189; Savage, $1,730; Legal-tenders, 72¾.

Indiana State Convention—An Effort to Carry a Prohibitory Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The temperance men of the State have been holding a very large delegate Convention, which adjourned to-day.

They determined to work for a prohibitory liquor law, and to carry the temperance question into politics, particularly in the Nominating Conventions. The Temperance Party is better organized than it was in 1855, when it obtained a prohibitory law, which a Democratic Supreme Court declared unconstitutional.

Death of James Brewster.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 22.

JAMES BREWSTER, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of New-Haven, died this morning. He was aged 78 years.

Death of John B. Chapman—First Snow.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

JOHN B. CHAPMAN, a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar, died suddenly to-day.

There was a slight fall of snow here this morning.

Personal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Senator DOOLITTLE returned to-day from Texas, *en route* to Washington.

Gen. ROUSSEAU is in the city on a short visit.

New Overland Telegraph.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have just opened their newly-completed line overland to California *via* Denver City, Bridger's Pass and the overland stage route, as now traveled. This line is in addition to the old line *via* Fort Laramie and the South Pass. The new line is constructed in a superior manner, and there will probably be little future interruption in telegraphic communication with the Pacific.

The Western Union Company have also opened their new line between Salt Lake City and Montana, thus bringing the mining districts of that Territory into direct communication with the rest of the telegraphic world.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Radical Republican Primary Elections.

The Radical primary elections for delegates to the City, Aldermanic, Councilmanic and School Conventions, were held throughout the City last evening. The results were as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Charles V. Lewis, Joseph C. Scully, Alfred G. Buell, James Horan, Charles H. Patrick, Nicholas Le Comte.

Councilmanic Convention—William Parker, Nathan C. Bull, John W. Heape, Arnot Spence, Thomas McCauley, James Monroe, Martin Cherry.

Aldermanic Convention—Thomas McCabe, James Whelan, Dennis Cherry, O. H. Kopp, Matthew Dolan, Michael McGowan, Philip Shaffer, Jr., George Thompson, Francis Murray, Robert M. Peet.

Third Aldermanic District—Nathan Kingsley, Jr., William Flack, George W. Quackenbush, John Contrell, John Moles, Wm. H. Carlock, Samuel Yates, Samuel S. Wyckoff, James Monroe.

School Convention—Jas. Kennedy, John P. Frazer, Benj. F. Weymouth, Thos. Dougherty, Samuel Murlett, Chas. Kiffee, Andw. W. Leggett, Jas. W. Sheffield, Nathaniel H. Potter, Philip J. Callaghan, Patrick Boyle, Andw. Jordan, Jas. McCord, J. S. Kilbourne, Samuel H. Furman, John Crowley, Ira H. Tutbill, Chas. Miller, George Hare.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Theodore C. Williams, Robert Ferguson, George McLaughlin, James Roach.

Aldermanic Convention—Peter Graham, William P. Powers.

Councilmanic Convention—James Manning, Peter Flanagan, Peter Wier, Martin Haley.

Convention for School Commissioners—John Warner, Jules Eckelman, Patrick Tanean, William Mulligan, Wallace Green, James O'Neill, John O'Connor, John O'Brien, John Wier, Timothy Lynch, Daniel Moore, Michael Dunn, Dennis Shea, John McCue, Joseph W. Hawkes.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Thomas Mulligan, Daniel S. Duvall, Cornelius Sandford, Philip E. Herrlich.

Councilmanic Convention—John Foley, James McKeon, Edward A. Willoughby, Thomas Riley.

School Convention—Gilbert Lowe, John Pauly, Geo. Shannon, William Rowe, Daniel Scully, James C. White, Charles Keyser, Howell Vail, Fernando Baltis, Henry Kruger, A. Stuart, Jervis N. Rennie.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—James McLaren, Wm. H. McKinney, James Blackwell, George McGrann, Henry Bansher.

Councilmanic Convention—Thomas Donalds, Morris Brown, Hugh McLean, Thomas Gould, David R. Jones.

School Convention—David Prothero, John Barry, Daniel Dunn, Wm. Hogan, George W. Tallman, Charles A. Warren, John Robarts, Joseph P. Jardine, Morris Welsh, William Armstrong, John Fitzgerald.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Andrew Bleakley, Charles L. Gowdey, Michael Moran, Eugene Ward, William F. T. Chapman, David Walker, Thomas Nelligan, Charles E. Bacon, Martin Welsh.

Councilmanic Convention—John J. Shaw, Thomas McFadden, Charles S. Thompson, A. Bleakley, Jr., Oscar Christopher, Thomas G. Baker, Joseph Koch, George W. Betts, Rufus Cole.

Aldermanic Convention—Ellery Dennison, William Stewart, John Dugan, Wm. Tucker, Jacob B. Crane, William G. L. King, Morris Ostrander, Abram Moses, Cornelius Cannon, Abram Lent, James Winterbottom, Joseph Butler, Samuel Nash, William Winans, M. J. Smith.

School and Ward Convention—Arthur Rogers, Chas. Housley, Andrew Stewart, David J. Oakley, Daniel R. Davis, Jacob Forshay, Charles G. King, John Riley, John Connor, Samuel Underhill, Robert Bootman, John Douglas, Jr.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Joseph F. Ellery, James M. McCartin, Hugh Nesbitt, Chas. B. Strong, Henry S. Jennings.

Councilmanic Convention—Richard Cassidy, P. W. Hand, Chas. Daley, Robert W. De Grush, Wm. N. Hathaway.

School Convention—Eneas Elliot, James Nelson, Adin Holbroook, Chas. W. Little, Robert Roddy, S. V. Pilgrim, C. W. Houghton, Theo. Holmes.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—John Lobdell, John D. Lawson, Charles W. Darling, Cornelius Van Cott, Robert Irwin, S. S. Chatterton, William Terhune, Francis P. Resch, Walter W. Conklin, William P. Richardson, W. B. Crooks, H. Everett Russell, S. C. Southmayd.

Aldermanic Convention—John H. Allen, Emil W. Hoeber, J. D. Moore, William Parker, Edward Ellsworth, Gabriel Van Cott, Salem T. Russell, Nathaniel Appleton, Thomas Denny, James Sullivan, John Walker.

Councilmanic Conventions—William Mitchell, H. H. Crane, Robt. H. McCurdy, George W. Clarke, Wm. N. Blakeman, Christopher Iles, Chas. Golden, William H. Green, Thomas Cook, C. B. Mitchell, Chas. E. Francis, Wm. Golden, Clinton McDonald.

School Conventions—Josiah Lane, Edward Gebhard, Chas. W. Woolsey, J. R. Miller, David B. Pike, John Priestley, Jacob H. Banninger, G. P. Cluseret, Edward Mitchell, Wm. G. King, John A. May, A. J. H. Duganne, Joseph Hannah, W. R. Stafford.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—William Kollock, Andreus Willman, John Dixson, Samuel Bingham, John P. Joralemon, Robert Crowe, Samuel Cool, Charles Doxey, John M. Jackson, William L. Dod, George W. Anderson.

Councilmanic Convention—Jacob C. Bumstead, Thos. W. Wilding, Frederick Gugel, Jr., Thomas Rodman, Benjamin F. Hague, George Davis, Samuel McGarrigal, John Beehan, Benjamin C. Dean, Dey Foulkes, T. Oliver Carter.

School Convention—George A. Foster, Wm. H. Palmer, Matthew Davis, George Henley, Charles Kiehn, Reinhardt Biehl, George Buss, Peter Dixson, Theodore Burr, James McLoud, John W. Miller, William Umpherselft, George F. Cook, Samuel A. Roberts, Sigismund Lang.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Sinclair Tousey, John W. Thorne, Norman Stratton, Washington I. Adams, William Veitch, William Merrill, H. H. Cargill, Dr. Samuel Hall, John C. Darrow.

Aldermanic Convention—Philip Allaire, Gilbert J. Hunter, Robert R. Carpenter, Matthew Kane, William H. Wood, Andrew J. Campbell, John W. Earle, Geo. E. Keyser, Robert H. Johnston, William E. Noble, J. Cummings, Samuel Galbraith, J. D. Van Voorhis, J. Solis Ritterband.

Councilmanic Convention—Edward Taylor, Wm. H. Housner, C. W. Kirby, Daniel K. Proud, E. M. Traphagen, Wilson A. Baylor, James G. Beyers, Stephen M. Anderson, James Clancy.

School Convention—Wm. H. Christie, Vand. L. Buxton, George Coddington, Henry P. See, Joseph Beggs, Jesse Travis, Vincent L. Lecompt, James Webb, Andrew J. Conkling, Joseph Chamberlain, J. R. Van Valen, Washington Leaycraft, David Marsh.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Lewis J. Kirk, Stephen H. Knapp, Francis M. Smith, William Butler, Henry S. Wallace, Marcus L. Clark, Dr. Francis Heuel, V. R. Wood.

Councilmanic Convention—Charles L. Crawford, David M. O'Brien, Eli Taylor, Herman F. Bauer, Martin B. Brown, William A. Smalley, Daniel Sullivan, Edward Tripler.

School Convention—Isaac McGay, George P. Stutzman, John C. Chamberlain, J. S. Burnton, William H. Falconer, Harvey H. Woods, J. M. Patterson, Jr., W. Van Wyck, Henry H. Haight, Charles F. Norris, C. C. Phelps, M. Kelly.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—John V. Gridley, Frederick Olmstead, Wm. R. Stewart, Israel Gillet, Prosper M. Wetmore, James L. Hastie, Joseph R. Frith, C. O'B. Bryant, Wm. H. Montfort, James Britt.

Aldermanic Convention—D. D. Connover, John McKechnie, Peter Fisher, Henry R. Chapman, Arnold Tanzer, James W. Ranney, M. D., Wm. J. McNeil, E. R. Tremaine, Richard Mott, Ellsworth Eliot.

Councilmanic Convention—C. H. Tucker, John S. Gilmore, Wm. Northrop, Wm. J. Williamson, James Underhill, Samuel Miller, George P. Putnam, O. L. Stewart, Wm. Graydon, P. T. Locke.

School Convention—Matthew McDougall, Daniel Townsend, Wm. H. Peabody, David Andrews, J. Seaver Page, Leopold Weil, Joseph Ness, H. E. Tremaine, E. Frank Hyde, Stephen B. Hatch, Theodore T. Husted, Samuel G. Acton, James M. Cross.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Isaac Dayton, Charles S. Spencer, George M. Mitchell, Jacob Appell, George W. Tyler, George Ross, William Orton, George Flewellen, J. H. Liebenau, Henry F. Ranney.

Aldermanic Convention—Alexander McLeod, William H. Bull, George Bough, Henry Snell, James Moore, George McLean, George Mitchell, E. R. Harper, John Adams, William V. Alexander, George Gillis, George C. Howell.

Councilmanic Convention—Edward Harper, Richard Lappin, James Armstrong, Curtis Siddons, John E. Kelly, B. B. Dumville, George McKay, M. L. Marsh, Chas. Nodine, Robert A. Tremper.

School Conventions—Samuel B. H. Vance, John DeLamater, Benj. C. Wandell, James Condie, James Hornen, James Brown, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Thos. Christie, Don Alonzo Cushman, Minthorne Tompkins, Whitman Phillips, Isaac D. Cole.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Robert H. Boyd, Bernard Sheridan, Thomas Little, George W. Odell, Henry Parsons.

Councilmanic Convention—A. H. Mulligan, John J. Kehoe, John P. Lee, Benjamin A. Gicquel, John Donnelly.

School Convention—Samuel Cantrell, Hiram Merritt, Geo. F. Steinbrenner, Phillip J. Seiter, Charles C. Wakely, Andrew J. Odell, James K. Downs, Dr. Jos. Heine, Robert H. Boyd, Charles A. Dana.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Isaac J. Oliver, Dr. F. Schutz, Robert Wakefield, Austin A. Fuller, E. H. Reed, Martin Thatcher, Gustavus Levy, Daniel P. Dudley.

Councilmanic Convention—John Graham, H. D. Lapaugh, William Wilson, Benj. Loder, Dr. Alex. Wilder, John Golier, Platt B. Reed, John G. Wilson.

Aldermanic Convention—Francis M. Curry, James G. McAdam, C. A. Runkle, John Ortegies, Bernard Kroeger, James Turner, James Robertson, John Hines, Alexander McNeill, James Irwing, Theron R. Butler, John Russo, W. W. Brackett, Jacob Tooker, Wm. Neely.

School Convention—John Hooper, Samuel J. Glassey, Henry Richard, Simonton Irwin, Peter Budenbach, Adolphus Lange, Charles S. Grant, Robert Hoag, Jos. P. West, Capt. Wm. Stewart, Hugh Turner, Edward Lueders, Matthew Wilson, Randolph McAdam, Robert Stolberg.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Waldo Hutchins, John D. Ottiwell, Wm. Drummond, Elbert Robertson, John A. Foster, James M. Thomson, Wm. E. Duryee, Wm. M. Heagerty.

Councilmanic Convention—William Laimbeer, William S. Matthews, Thos. K. Fletcher, Jesse Fonda, Henry Rowley, Emil Kirchner, James Dougherty, Michael Farrell.

School Convention—Charles H. Smith, Wm. E. Jones, Theo. G. Glaubensklee, Daniel L. Pettie, Dr. Blaisdell, George Armstrong, Henry I. Scudder, Thomas Murray, John J. Huston, James Black, Wm. Boyd, Richard M. Lush.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Nathan C. Ely, Charles Willmott, Park Matthewson, Joel W. Mason, Edward O. Jenkins, Daniel B. Halstead, Robert L. Darragh, Robert Hamilton.

Aldermanic Convention—George P. Bradford, Charles Cheney, Benjamin Jones, Robert Wilson, Lansing C. Moore, James Cushing, Jr., Robert S. Dobbie, John J. Bloomfield, John Francis Feitner, Henry Seggerman, John Lambertson, P. Wendover Bedford, John Galbraith, James Sharp.

Councilmanic Convention—Robert Campbell, W. M. C. K. Chapman, John Wieland, Francis Holman, Geo. Styles, Jonathan Pearsall, John C. Wandell, John Wilson.

School Convention—Ira O. Miller, John R. Russell, George Moeller, Adna H. Underhill, Thomas S. Berry, Fred. A. Coyle, Hugh Donohue, Sr., John Sessions, D. B. Mellish, Edward Bullock, John Love, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Charles D. Price, Lucius B. Wells.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Albon P. Man, Geo. H. Van Cleft, Jas. B. Hunt, Geo. F. Noyes, Wm. P. Esterbrook, D. D. T. Marshall, Edmund Stephenson.

Aldermanic Convention—John Stephenson, Samuel H. Cooper, Charles H. Rogers, Henry Elcock, Wm. H. Grogan, Woodruff Sutton, Erastus F. Mead, E. H. De Lacy, Thos. F. Rightmire, Joseph C. Biglin, Nathaniel Burchill.

Councilmanic Convention.—Spencer Kirby, Geo. F. Coachman, John Pullman, D. B. St. John Roosa, Charles Van Norden, Elliott F. Shephard, Isaac T. Reeves.

School Convention.—Edward Fitch, D. Willis James, Samuel G. Adams, Chas. G. Judson, Randell Holden, Wm. W. Niles, Fisher A. Baker, John Webber, E. F. Bruce, James N. Trimble, Edward T. Rice.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Henry A. Linden, John Sheideler, Jotham Wilson, Sr.

Aldermanic Convention—A. N. Lewis, Jeremiah Butler, P. McGlonne, William Halden, Jr.; Thomas Duffy, John Grindell.

Councilmanic Convention—Richard Wilson, Edgar A. Roberts, Charles Simms.

School Convention—Charles C. Leigh, Joshua D. Miner, Isaac L. Peet, John P. Paulisen, Charles H. Kitchel, Philip J. Bonested.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—James W. Culver, James P. Walker, Alexander Bain, Peter Ewald, Edward Dowling, Patrick O'Rourke.

Councilmanic Convention—Stephen S. Doty, John Bayliss, Chas. W. Hull, A. J. Williamson, John Perley, Dr. Louis Naumann.

School Convention—Francis A. Thomas, Robt. Brower, Henry Perley, Allen Cooper, D. W. Lee, Alexander Hill, Dr. Thomas Robinson, John Gautier, C. M. Chittenden, John S. Fisher, Thomas L. Maxwell, Harris Pardoe, William Fulmer.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

City Convention—Henry S. Smith, Thadeus B. Wakeman, Dr. R. O. Sidney, George W. Thurber, James Martin, Thomas Bell.

Aldermanic Convention—Joseph S. Dewey, James H. Fitch, William Richardson, Adolphus Stone, A. J. Miner.

Councilmanic Convention—Erastus F. Brown, Horatio P. Allen, James Miller, John H. Boswell, William E. Pabor, Daniel Bidwell.

School Convention—Edgar Ketchum, John A. Eagleson, Samuel Thompson, James Davis, Simon Seward, Harvey T. Cleveland, William Healey, Philip V. De Camp, William R. Robinson.

Tammany and Mozart Aldermanic Conventions.

The First District Convention, which met at No. 130 Greenwich-street last evening, nominated JOHN MOORE.

The Third District Convention, which met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, nominated for Mozart, TERENCE DUFFY, and for Tammany, MICHAEL NORTON.

The Tammany Convention of the Fifth Aldermanic District met last evening at the corner of Barrow and Hudson streets, and adjourned to Monday evening next.

The Mozart Hall Aldermanic Convention of the Fifth District met last evening at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and nominated Mr. THEODORE ALLEN.

The Seventh District Aldermanic Tammany Convention met last evening at No. 60 Greenwich-avenue, and nominated Mr. CHAS. J. CHIPP, who declined. The Convention then adjourned to this evening.

The Mozart Hall Convention of the Seventh District, meeting at Abingdon-square, also adjourned to this evening.

The Ninth District Tammany Convention adjourned till Saturday evening.

The Tammany Convention of the Eleventh Aldermanic District nominated JAMES DYMAN.

The Thirteenth District Tammany Convention adjourned till Tuesday evening.

The Tammany Convention of the Fifteenth District nominated JAMES O'BRIEN.

The Seventeenth District Tammany Convention nominated JOHN MCQUADE.

Rev. Dr. CONANT, of Brooklyn, delivered a course of lectures before the Maine Baptist Ministerial Institute, at its recent annual session in Waterville, Me., upon the text of the Sacred Scriptures, embracing an account of the ancient manuscripts, the various translations into English, &c. Dr. CONANT was a Professor from 1827 till 1833 in Waterville College, and since his retirement from a similar position in Rochester University has been engaged in the service of the American Bible Union, in the preparation of the new version of the Bible, now in course of publication by that Society.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—In relation to the building of the new St. Thomas Church on Fifth-avenue, the *Episcopalian* says: "There is a most singular mingling of grand and massive foundations, doorways, monolith pillars, richly carved capitals, &c., &c., with very common materials and limited dimensions and light work. A moment's careful inspection, however, will reveal the purpose of the Vestry and relieve the mystery. The superb designs of UPJOHN having been adopted, it has been thought best to lay the foundations of the nave and rear upon them a temporary structure for immediate use, so that the work and worship of the Church can be carried on while the main building is in course of erection. It is expected that this section of the Church will be inclosed and ready for use about the middle of December. It will contain 120 pews, and seat 600 worshippers, and although of a light construction of wall and windows, and of rather an unseemly appearance outwardly, we are informed that its interior will be tasteful and impressive. The foundations, piers and pillars, which are to abide as integral parts of the coming church, serve to show what a grand and solid building it is to be.

SUDDEN DEATH.—HENRY B. JOHNS, recently arrived from Charleston, S. C., called on Wednesday evening upon Mrs. SHERIDAN, of No. 190 Franklin-street, where he requested lodgings for the night. At that time JOHNS could scarcely speak above a whisper, caused by a severe attack of bronchitis. The visitor was furnished with a room. Yesterday morning the servant could not gain admittance to the room, and discovered, on looking through the fanlight, that Mr. JOHNS was still in bed. An officer was called, who broke the door open and found the lodger quite dead. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, when an external examination was made by Dr. JOHN BEACH, upon whose expressed opinion the Jury found a verdict of "death from chronic bronchitis." Deceased was a native of this City, 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children, who are supposed to be residing in either Hoboken or Jersey City. They are requested to call at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street, for further information, and to obtain possession of the remains.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BURCHARD LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The anniversary of the Literary Association which has its weekly session in the basement of Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, West Thirteenth-street, celebrated on Wednesday evening, was a season of marked interest. The exercises were varied, consisting of essays, orations and debate, interspersed by the most charming music. Mme. BRINKERHOFF, who was present, never did better, her voice being in most excellent condition. The speeches and essays were all good, and some of them displayed very decided genius and eloquence. The question: "Is Individual or Collective Influence the More Potent?" elicited a very able and warm discussion. Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD and several other gentlemen of note were present to testify their appreciation of youthful talents. After the exercises in the church were concluded, the young gentlemen and a number of their lady friends retired to an elegant repast furnished at the parsonage, and thus ended in delightful fellowship the first anniversary of the Burchard Literary Association.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—A grand musical entertainment took place last evening in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church Seventeenth-street, under the direction of Mr. J. G. VAN NOSTRAND, for the benefit of a newly-established Mission School in Avenue B, under the superintendence of Mr. THOMAS STEVENSON. The attendance was quite large, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather. The programme consisted of solos, duetts, choruses, &c., the rendition of which was excellent, with but one or two exceptions. Between the first and second parts, the Superintendent, Mr. THOMAS STEVENSON, delivered an address, in which he gave an account of the rise, progress, and present condition of the School, which, although but recently organized, is rapidly increasing in numbers, and will prove of great benefit to the neighborhood in which it is situated.

THE ANDREWS BENEFACTION TO THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The gift of $100,000 to the University of the City of New-York, heretofore alluded to, was made by LORING ANDREWS, of the firm of LORING ANDREWS & SONS, Gold-street, New-York. The following are the purposes specified in the gift: $25,000 for a Professorship of Logic, Intellectual and Moral Sciences; $25,000 for a Professorship of the Evidences of Revealed Religion and Evangelical Theology; $15,000 to complete a Greek Professorship; $15,000 for a Professorship of Political Science, embracing political economy, municipal, constitutional and international law; $10,000, the income to be appropriated for medals and premiums for proficiency in various branches; $10,000, the income to be annually expended for apparatus to be equally divided between the chemical and philosophical departments.

A TEA MEETING AT THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather last evening, the lecture-room of this old church was crowded to repletion with the members and friends, who gathered to indulge in one of the most pleasing and happy social entertainments of the kind ever, perhaps, enjoyed by them. After the substantials had disappeared from the "groaning" tables, the "Tea Meeting" was interested by addresses from Rev. M. FRENCH, (who is connected with the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina,) and Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, who both spoke in their usual happy manner, and quite *apropos* to the occasion. The programme of the meeting was pleasantly interspersed with good singing, and the whole affair, (thanks to the earnest committee of ladies who superintended the matter,) was highly successful. The proceeds are to be devoted to refurnishing the parsonage.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. Tassara, the Spanish Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, is at the Westminster Hotel, Hon. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut, is at the Hoffman House. Baron Mackay, Holland, Sir David Wedderbrun and Mr. Dalrymple, Scotland, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Oakes Ames, Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. D. A. Dangley, Ohio, and Col. H. Reed, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. M. Thayer, Milwaukee, and Gen. G. M. Dodge, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. James M. Cook, U. S. A., and Professor Augstwin, Sweden, are at the Everett House. Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, and Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Oswego, are at the Astor House.

AN UNKNOWN MAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.—At about 6 o'clock last evening an unknown man in attempting to reach the Roosevelt-street Ferry, and just as he neared the large gateway through which vehicles pass and repass, was knocked down and run over by a cart driven by ANDREW MILLER, and instantly killed. He was dressed in black pantaloons, brown mixed vest, black beaver overcoat, white dress shirt, Canton flannel drawers, and black neck-tie. The deceased was probably about 47 years of age, had brown hair mixed with gray, and sandy whiskers. The driver was arrested and conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Station-house. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.—The Board of Canvassers have very nearly completed their labors, and to-day they will probably declare officially the vote for each candidate. For Assembly the vote for IRVING and SALMON runs so close that it is very doubtful which will be declared to be elected. Yesterday the question of counting the votes for Supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. PURDY was brought up, and it was decided to reject the votes, the Board alone having the power to fill the vacancy. The Board then adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—As the down train of the New-Haven Railroad was passing Forty-ninth-street, at a late hour on Wednesday evening, the locomotive came in collision with a vender's horse and cart, owned and driven by SAMUEL YATES, when the animal was instantly killed, and the wagon smashed into fragments. The owner fortunately escaped with a few scratches. The Nineteenth Ward Police report the value of the horse at $300. YATES resides on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-first-street.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Manhattanville, named JACK O. BOIL, aged 11 years, was so severely scalded by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water, that he only survived his injuries a short time, and then died in the most fearful agony. An inquest will be held to-day.

A CONCERT FOR THE NEWSBOYS.—A quartette of gentlemen, well known in walks of usefulness, have it in contemplation to give a concert early in December for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging House of our City. The inclement season of the year is approaching, the boys are greatly in need, and it is highly desirable that the concert should really prove a benefit to them.

LECTURE BY MR. W. L. ORMSBY, JR.—A lecture will be delivered, on Monday evening next, by Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, Jr., at the rooms of the American Geographical Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The subject of the lecture will be, "Is Liberty Enlarged by the Present Tendency to Centralize Power in the Federal Government?"

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—This body met last night and nominated MATTHEW T. BRENNAN for Comptroller by acclamation. It is understood that Mr. BRENNAN will accept the nomination.

NEW-JERSEY.

BREVITIES.—Two New-Yorkers named MORRIS were arrested in Jersey City yesterday for stealing old iron. They were committed for examination. ....Mr. C. M. ZULICH, who announced that all grocers who ground coffee on their premises must pay $100 per annum, has reconsidered his determination and informed dealers that they may continue at the rate of one cent per pound.....Two weeks since a man lost overboard a carpet-bag containing $100 in gold at the Jersey City Ferry. Yesterday it was recovered.....JAMES ENGLISH, a Jersey City car-driver, who was arrested for running over a boy, was yesterday discharged, the occurrence having been shown to have been purely accidental.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—A man named PATRICK CASSIDY, employed as an agent for a New-York publishing house, was drugged and robbed of $125, in Bergen, some time since. Mr. CASSIDY'S misfortune came to light some time since, but was kept quiet for the sake of securing the thieves. Their apprehension having proved hopeless, however, the story is at last made public.

SHOPLIFTING.—An unknown man attempted to "lift" a coat from in front of NORRIS' clothing-store, Newark-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, but was unsuccessful, although he managed to escape from the Police.

ASSAULT ON A BOY.—A German named VON GRUBB was arrested, in Jersey City, and held to bail yesterday, charged with assaulting a lad named STERLING, only ten years of age.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Positively the Best in Use, Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve. 50 cents per box.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Genin takes the Field this season with decidedly the most extensive variety in every department of HATTING that has ever claimed the attention of the fashionable and business world. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple Flange Fire-proof Safes, Burglar-proof Vaults, &c. Also large assortment second-hand safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Best family machine in the world. FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine. 625 Broadway.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Use Hull's Bay Rum Soap. No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

A Sure Pile Cure. Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Beautiful Teeth, Sweet Breath! DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE. The perfection in Dental Chemistry. It combines the properties of all good dentifrices. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest and best assortment of custom-made work in the City. Also, made to order, at short notice. French boots and gaiters, of Gan's Paris make.

Miller & Co.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families beautiful boots and shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

MARRIED.

BUSH—WHITE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Mr. HENRY C. BUSH to Miss ANNA ELIZABETH WHITE, daughter of James White, Esq., all of this City.

BERNARD—KURS.—At Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, ERNEST P. BERNARD to ADDIE KURS, all of this City.

BRADLEY—NICHOLS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Mr. Richards, THEODORE F. BRADLEY to LIZZIE, daughter of Mr. C. L. Nichols.

BARBER—CHETWOOD.—In Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Hobart Chetwood, WILLIAM P. BARBER to SUSAN J., only daughter of the late J. J. Chetwood, Esq.

CARTER—DICKINSON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Mr. FRANKLIN H. CARTER to ADELAIDE H., daughter of J. B. Dickinson, Esq., all of this City.

COLVIN—BIRDSALL.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. L. Luqueer, ANDREW M. COLVIN, of New-York, to AMANDA, daughter of Jas. H. Birdsall, Esq.

FORKER—HUBBS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at Pacific-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Thomas Sewall, H. J. FORKER to FANNIE W., only daughter of the late Charles Hubbs.

HUTCHINGS—CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, Nov. 22, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. Father Driscoll, Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS to MARY ISABELLA, daughter of Hon. Richard B. Connolly, all of this City.

MADDOX—GUTHRIE.—On Thursday, Nov. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. Y. Higbee, of Trinity Chapel, New-York City, J. C. H. MADDOX to MARCELLA SMITH, only daughter of James Guthrie, all of this City.

☞ Maryland papers please copy.

MCKESSON—FORBES.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, JOHN MCKESSON, Jr., to LEILA S., daughter of the late John E. Forbes, all of this City.

TEN EYCK—ALDEN.—At Compo-place, Westport, Conn., the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Seelye, of East Hampton, Mass., LEONARD G. TEN EYCK, Jr. of Albany, N. Y., to ALICE M., daughter of Stephen H. Alden, Esq.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 22, at his residence in New-Haven, Conn., James Brewster, aged 79 years.

Funeral on Saturday at New-Haven, at 1½ P. M.

DEARBORN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JULIA SHAW, daughter of George A. and Elizabeth Dearborn, aged 3 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 58 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

FOWLER.—On Fourth Day, 21st of 11th month, of dropsy, JANE FOWLER, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Friends Meeting-house, corner of Rutherford-place and 15th-st., on Sixth Day at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARBELL.—At Ravenswood, on Thursday, Nov. 22, WILLIAM HARBELL, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point upon the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries.

JARVIS.—After a long and painful illness, on Thursday morning, Nov. 22, CHARLES A. JARVIS, son of the late Noah Jarvis, Esq., in the [illegible] year of his age.

His relatives and friends and the members of St Nicholas Lodge No. 321, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 316 West 22d-st., on Monday, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. The burial services will be held at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on same day, at 3½ P. M.

MARTINE.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, MAGGIE P., wife of John Martine, and daughter of Charles A. Baudouine, after a long and painful illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RHODES.—ANN RHODES, widow of the late Foster Rhodes, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of her sons, Jno. H., Robert R., George R. and William P., and of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Adelphi-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mr. CESAR AUGUSTUS ROBERT, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Palisade-av., corner of Cortlandt-st., West Hoboken, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock.

SEBRING.—Entered into rest, on Thursday morning, Nov. 22, JUDITH L., relict of the late Jacob L. Sebring, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church in 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN WYCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, RICHARD VAN WYCK, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, Barnett Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Remsen-st., without further notice.

WARREN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, suddenly of congestion of the lungs, GEORGE WARREN, President of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 103 9th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Plymouth, Mass.

WATSON.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, at 7 o'clock, WM. A. WATSON, aged 59 years, 8 months and 10 days.

☞ Rhode Island and Massachusetts papers please copy.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Main-st., Astoria, L. I., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown drowned man was received at the Morgue this P. M., at 6:30, aged about thirty-five years; height five feet eight inches, stout build, sandy hair and goatee, full set teeth; had on black frock coat, gray vest and pants, blue overalls, white muslin shirt, blue undershirt, black necktie, and boots; found foot of East Seventeenth-street.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of Boston*, and for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer *Saxonia*, on Saturday, Nov. 24, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

ENGLISH SOLES FOR DINNER.—FOR sale—English mutton, filberts, soles, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, Stilton, Cheddar and Gloster cheese, sardines, English and Irish hams and bacon, Scotch oatmeal, Lochfine herring, &c. RICHARDSON, agent, No. 100 William-st., near John. Trade supplied with Lea & Perrin's sauce.

BROOKLYN FRATERNITY.—MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER will speak in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24. Subject: *Usurpations, Wrongs and Abuses of the Executive Power, and the Constitutional Remedy Therefor.* Tickets can be had at S. Dyas & Co., No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DYSPEPEPSIA, CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.—Utter failure has hitherto attended all medical professors who have pretended to cure this disease. Nature's Remedials from Plants have now furnished a Sovereign Cure. Explanatory circular, one stamp. Advice gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

INVALIDS AND PHYSICIANS NEED not look in the newspapers, or on the fences, for the virtues of RISLEY'S BUCHU: but in the large bottles, which are put up with full directions for treating complaints of the urinary organs, and sold for $1 by the druggists.

LESSONS IN READING AND IN ORATORY.—Mrs. LESDERNIER will receive applications from gentlemen and ladies desiring instruction in the above arts, at No. 389 Broadway, care of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES WANTED.—THE CHARITABLE and those seeking employment are invited to devote a few hours each day, or their whole time, if desirable, to the disposal of tickets for the Grand Presentation Festival in aid of the little Destitute and Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors. Hardly one person out of a hundred will refuse to patronize this great and noble charity it brought to their attention. The affair is indorsed by names well known, and the success of the enterprise is guarranteed. A liberal remuneration will be given to those who give their aid as agents. Call upon or enclose a stamp for particulars to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary. Nov. 19, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PATENT COMBINATION HOSE."

BENEDICT & TORREY, No. 68 Murray-st., New-York, Manufacturers of IMPROVED HOSE of great durability, which will stand a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, carrying live steam, and is in no way affected by actions of petroleum oils, acids, water or alkalis. For refineries, distilleries, fire engine and steam purposes, superior to any hose ever made. Price same as ordinary hose. Send for price list. Belting on same principle, warranted not to stretch, and stand the above tests.

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THE HOLIDAYS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS, PARIS CLOCKS AND STATUARY, AND FINE FANCY GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION. OVINGTON BROTHERS, Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. ROUX, NO. 479 BROADWAY, begs to announce that his entire stock of RICH AND PLAIN FURNITURE, WORTH OVER $100,000, will be sold at a great reduction until May 1, 1867. Those desirous of making purchases of the best of furniture will do well to call.

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BY MRS. EDWARDS,

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PUBLISH THIS DAY:

THE PARLOR STAGE.

A Collection of Drawing-room Proverbs, Charades and Tableaux Vivants, by Miss S. A. FROST. These plays are intended solely for performance by a small party of friends in private parlors, and require but little trouble or expense to render them effective. 368 pages, small octavo, cloth, gilt side and back. Price $1 50.

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A complete Manual for all those who desire to understand good breeding, the customs of good society, and to avoid incorrect and vulgar habits. By ARTHUR MARTINE. Bound in boards, cloth back, price 50 cents. Cloth, gilt back and side, 75 cents.

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. The above books are for sale everywhere, and will be sent by mail to any address free of postage upon receipt of the price. Send all orders to DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, New-York.

SATURDAY.

HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 45 Broome-st., New-York, Publish Saturday, Nov. 24, ESSAYS ON ART.

By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. 1 vol. 16mo., red cloth, gilt tops. Price, $1 75.

. A very popular work by an able and acute critic.

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A CONCISE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, from the Autumn of 1861 to the Close of the Rebellion, April 9, 1865.

By Surgeon GEORGE T. STEVENS.

This is the most beautiful and interesting work which has been written as an army record. It is not only a history of the Old Sixth Corps, but it gives a complete narrative of all the events in the Grand Army of the Potomac, its campaigns, its battles, the scenes in the camps and in the hospitals, in the bivouac and on the march; abounding in beautiful incidents, profusely and elegantly illustrated.

No work has ever been published which so perfectly reflects the every day life of the soldier, while at the same time it gives a complete record of all the great movements of the army.

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THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS,

Being an entire new book, will be published on Saturday next, and be for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents in New-York and everywhere else. Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth. Address all orders and remittances for it to the Publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

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POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION.

FOR ALDERMAN,

Fifteenth District, Twenty-first Ward,

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.

JOHN H. SHERWOOD, President.

GEORGE H. VAN CLEFT, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of a call of the Union General Committee, an election will be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions, at the headquarters of the above Association, No. 724 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

ABRAHAM CLEARMAN, Vice-President.

ANDREW J. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at No. 83 Warren-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 23, to elect delegates to the several Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

AMOS STOOKEY, Acting President.

D. H. PRINTUP, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DSITRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union General Committee, an election of delegates will take place at No. 143 Hudson-st. on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JAMES M. TUTHILL, President.

HUGH MCCLEARY, DE WITT C. BEARDSLEY, } Secretaries.

FOURTH (OLD) ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at No. 79 Christie-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, to elect delegates to the several nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JAMES JONES, President.

JOHN FENN, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—IN COMPLIANCE with the call of the Union General Committee, a primary election will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, 23d inst., at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., to elect delegates to the various conventions.

THOS. REAGEN, President.

WM. BACCHEL, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union General Committee, an election will be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions, at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

W. J. COLES, Chairman.

C. W. GARDNER, G. W. JAQUES, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XXth WARD.—Pursuant to call of Regular Union General Committee a primary election to elect delegates to the various Conventions will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at No. 274 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES J. FARLEY, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union General Committee, this Association will hold a primary election at their headquarters, No. 101 Avenue D., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, to elect delegates to the City Councilmanic and School Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

By order, MAURICE FITZGERALD, President.

JOHN ATKINS, Secretary *pro tem.*

EIGHTEENTH WARD, SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION are requested to meet at their rooms, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, to elect delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

WM. ATKINSON, Chairman.

SOL. BIRDSALL, Secretary *pro tem.*

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will meet at their rooms at Ables Hall, [illegible]th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, to elect delegates to the various Conventions. Polls opened from 7½ to 9 P. M.

JAS. E. DAVIES, President.

WM. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	111½	112	June, 7-30.....	104	104⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	111⅜	112⅛	July, 7-30.....	104	104⅜
5-20 Reg'st'd '62.	105⅜	106¼	June, C.I.Nts, '64	113	113⅝
5-20 Coup. 62..	105⅜	106⅜	July, C.I.Nts, '64	113	113⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅜	106	Aug., C.I.Nts, '64	113	113⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105⅜	106	Oct., C.I.Nts, '64	113	113⅛
June, '65, reg....	107⅜	107⅝	Dec., C.I.Nts, '64	111	111⅜
10-40 Registered.	99½	99⅝	May, C.I.Nts, '65	111	111⅜
10-40 Coupon.....	99½	99⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅜
Gold.....	138½	138⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	110
Auction 5-30....	104⅜	105	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109⅛

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UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
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UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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SEVEN-THIRTIES,
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

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Offers to parties seeking investment,

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in sums to suit.

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BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Collections, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 5 State-st., Boston, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of such business as may legally come before them.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON A. HILL, Secretary.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 1866.

Henry Clews & Co., BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

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Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & CO., Boston.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the NEW-YORK and HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

FOR SALE—SELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP: ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 45 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

$8,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 7 per cent., on Westchester Country real estate, worth $20,000. Address LOAN, Box No. 150 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first door over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

n28-1awl0wF

OLYMPIC THEATRE MATINEE.

The LONG STRIKE TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock—produced same as at night, for the Ladies' and Children's Matinee. Admission for this occasion, fifty cents to all parts of the theatre. Children twenty-five cents. The popular family Matinee. The Telegraph scene will be in complete working order. Always a great number of ladies and children present at the Olympic Matinees.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 73 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of this Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the business for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the close of the transfer books, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.

The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.

N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 1st day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE United States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The Books will be closed on Saturday, the 24th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

T. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866. $17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALLMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

H. STOKES, President. C.Y. WEMPLE, Vice-Prest.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Ass't Sec'y.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY $2,000,000.

Important new feature in dividends and modes of insurance

Smallest ratio of mortality.
Expenses less than any cash Company.
Liberal modes of payment of premiums.
Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.

All kinds of non-forfeiting life and endowment policies issued.

Policies incontestable.
Loans made on policies.
All policies after three years non-forfeitable.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the present and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of the ground, with other information relating to the project, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by a Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSITIONS IN closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For flagging Seventy-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Ventry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. H. BURNS, CLAUS PUCHHAFER, } Committee on School Furniture, Fifth Ward.

Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th inst., for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" railroad iron, weighing about 50 pounds to the yard.

P. J. O'RILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

FORTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF 40,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,

40,000 TONS

of FRESH MINED COAL, FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises

The lot is 256 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Main, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last instalment of the purchase money.

LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, CALECHE, VICTORIA PHAETON, WAGONETTE, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at the private stable, No. 69 West 16th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., the valuable private carriages, &c., viz.:

A fine VICTORIA PHAETON, perfectly new, and used but a few times, built by Brewster & Baldwin.

A CALECHE, perfectly new, used only three times, and built to order by Wm. H. Stivers, of this City.

A SINGLE SEAT ROAD WAGON, with pole and shafts, built by Stivers.

A SINGLE SEAT BOYLEIGH, upholstered back and seat, with pole and shafts.

A TWO-HORSE DOUBLE SLEIGH, upholstered, with pole and shafts. The above are all first class, the property of a gentleman going for Europe, and SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,

Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

LARGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, LARGE LOT CARPETS, &c.—THEALL & BROS. will sell, by auction, on TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

A very large assortment of household furniture, (removed from a private residence for convenience of sale,) comprising rich rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, enamelled bedroom suits, palliasses, hair matasses, very fine velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, rich damask and lace curtains, fine assortment of kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

A DARK BROWN TROTTER, about 8 years old, 15 hands high, can travel in 3 minutes; warranted sound and kind.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN THE Nineteenth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at the Brooklyn City Salesroom, No. 44 Court-st., at 12 o'clock, 4 lots, 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet each, on the southerly side of Wilson-st., 200 feet east of Bedford-av. Sale positive; title perfect; terms accommodating.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANcery, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein F. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and in a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said F. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1863, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was appointed in his stead, substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-House in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the land and interested to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures and the land upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned or in anywise belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of January, 1868, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the property which pays principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE. CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $100,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to further to find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, RICHARD KELLY, WILLIAM WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the unpaid balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 14 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 18, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at a location and place to be established and

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtodc28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d20-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtoj26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtoc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866. oc30-lawtodec27

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on

THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866,

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.

34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

240 barrels damaged powder.

Lying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:

104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:

A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:

112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.

330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)

4,000 pounds iron copper scrap.

1lb field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)

60 sets artillery harness for two horses.

And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, bridles, swords and pistols, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION, On 3d, 5th, 8th and Madison ave., 59th, 67th, 68th, 78th and 80th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—Four brick buildings, Nos. 929, 931, 933 and 935, 25 feet south of 60th-st.; each 18.9¾x105 feet.

5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 79th-st.; 1 lot 25.8x100 feet.

5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 80th-st.; 1 lot 25.8x100 feet.

5TH-AV.—One lot 51.2 south of 80th-st.; 25.6x100 feet.

MADISON-AV.—Northeast corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.

MADISON-AV.—Northwest corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.

MADISON-AV.—Northwest corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.

5TH-AV.—Northwest corner 55th-st; 4 lots, 3 on avenue and 1 on street.

EAST 67TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 65 feet west of Madison-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches.

WEST 58TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, 325 feet west of 8th-av., 50 feet 10 inches.

EAST 68TH-ST.—Four lots, south side, 85 feet west of Madison-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the evenings of MONDAY, 26th, and TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "Leeds Art Gallery," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., a large and valuable invoice of pictures just received from Paris, among which are the following artists, viz.:

Jules Noe',	Ed. Frere,	Montfallet,
Veron,	Pecrus,	Goupil,
Delacroix,	Rogier,	Couturier,
Verpenat,	Lambinet,	Kuwasseg,
Lafant de Metz,	Chaplin,	Salmon,
Beaulieu,		Cories, &c.

Also, the following by other artists:

Verbeckhoven,	Geo. H. Hall,	Wm. Craig,
P. Villamil,	D. Johnson,	Rondel,
Boutelle,	Thorn,	Coleman,
Inman,	H. Ronner,	Everson,
	Gay,	

and many others.

The pictures are to be sold without reserve, and will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 22d, and two evenings before the sale as above.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 20 ALBANY-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of Wm. B. Cooper, deceased,

ALBANY-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings, No. 20 Albany-st., south side, between Washington and West sts., 19 feet front, 18.6 rear, by 56 feet in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF FINE PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

THE IMPORTATION OF THE WELL-KNOWN HOUSE OF SHEPHERD & CO., OF SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,

BY

MINER & SOMERVILLE,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 22 AND 23, AT SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

BRITANNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Dec.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY....Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....90 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....Nov. 21
TARIFA.....Nov. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
DENMARK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30
Through passage to Paris	140	70

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
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FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.....Nov. 21
TARIFA.....Nov. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
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For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
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For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....LEMABIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....LOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCUESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Baggage not exceeding to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATLANTA, Capt. PENHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S

LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage available for one year:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown.....$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown.....35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by

TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. G. Barry, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 3 | MONDAY.....Dec. 31
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ROUSSEAU, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 37 North River, carrying the mails, passengers and freight.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.
Steamship VIRGINIA, Capt. J. SHERMAN, is now loading at Pier No. 38 East River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 11 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT
received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GEO. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.,
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. Low freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 83 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
The steamships of this line will in future leave New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 83 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest. Wednesdays and Saturdays. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The A1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M. from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARION, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY. ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 83 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 1.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ALDEN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS. No. 5 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK AND CONNECTICUT RIVER STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Daily Line for Hartford, Middletown, and all landings on Connecticut River. Fare reduced: Cabin, $1 50; deck, $1; no charge for berths. The favorite steamer HERO, Capt. CHURCHILL, will leave Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., at 3 P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Returning, leave Hartford TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. This boat has the state-rooms and first-class passage accommodations throughout. Freight taken at low rates for all landings on Connecticut River, and all points above Hartford on the Connecticut River valley; also, on Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. For freight or passage apply on board, or the office on the pier.
WM. L. ELLSWORTH, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY, AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building.
Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:
For heavy freight to Philadelphia.....40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore.....90c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington.....$1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C. 1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria.....1 60 per 100 lbs.
Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President, } No. 42 Broadway.
E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, }

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 244.—ARRIVAL OF DR. T. A. L. PLEMER, the successful clairvoyant and business and healing medium. The wonderful, highly-gifted Doctor has arrived from Washington. This is the same one who predicted the events of the late war, the rise and fall of stocks and gold. Can give wonderful revelations on all important affairs through life, regarding health, wealth, law-suits, difficulties in business, absent friends, sickness, if recoverable from sickness or not. The Doctor has great success in healing dyspepsia, rheumatism and consumption. He can be consulted at No. 244 Grand-st.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Kent National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 308 Washington-st., near Meagle.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 8th-av., corner 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.

Young ladies can receive a first-class education in the languages and the usual branches taught in schools, on application by letter to Mrs. HERVEY DEMING, No. 119 Avenue d'Eylau, Paris.
The location is unsurpassed for health and convenience. One or two ladies, accompanying their daughters, can also be boarded on reasonable terms.
For any further information, apply to Mr. Thos. C. Doremus, No. 45 Warren-st.
Mrs. DEMING has permission to refer also to
Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, New-York.
Richard Goodman, Esq., Lenox, Mass.
Dr. Thos. S. Evans, Paris.
Col. Charles B. Norton, Paris.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 24th-st., New-York.
Prof. B. will have the pleasure to inform that the study commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a reduced price, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 5 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 827 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of DR. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TO the principal of a public high school near New-York; a lady experienced and well recommended, competent to teach French, drawing, algebra and common English branches, to play the piano and to assist in singing, can find a pleasant and permanent situation; salary $600. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 4,248 New-York Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH Latin, French, music and the English branches, has a few leisure hours daily, which she wishes to occupy in teaching children or ladies of neglected education at their residences. Address Mrs. C. B., Station D.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

Articles of association have been filed in the Secretary of State's Office at Albany, organizing "The New-York and Albany Railroad Company," to build a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River.
The Directors named in the articles are Robert L. Kennedy, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Daniel Butterfield and John McB. Davidson, New-York; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Thomas Cornell, Rondout; Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, Kingston; Thomas W. Olcott, Robert H. Pruyn, Irving Fearing, Jr., Albany; Tracy, Samuel Schuyler and Joseph H. Ramsey, Albany.
At a meeting of the Directors at the Astor House, on the 15th inst., Joseph H. Ramsey was elected President; Daniel Butterfield, Vice-President; Thomas W. Olcott, Treasurer; Erastus Corning, Jr., Secretary.
The preliminary surveys have already been commenced, under the direction of C. W. Buckhout. Books will be opened for the balance of the stock on the 20th of November inst., and remain with the several Directors and at the following banks until otherwise ordered: Bank of Commerce, New-York; National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; First National Bank of Coxsackie, Saugerties, Kingston, Rondout and Newburgh; National Bank of Catskill and Farmers' Bank of Catskill; and Rockland County Bank, Nyack.

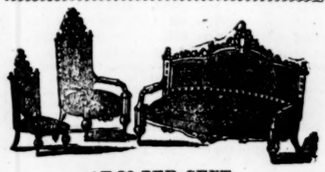
HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge (about one change of cars), connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad (by a change of cars), at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Montreal will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Milleton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Milleton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BABCOCK, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR.
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY.
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 233 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 233 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bug $2 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling house is in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and stabling complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 18 Broadway.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other river, in Suwannee and Columbia counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes, and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen

OUR NAVY AND ITS ARMAMENT.

GREAT GUNS.

Something about Fifteen and Twenty-Inch Guns—Successful Casting of Heavy Guns for the Puritan.

If the late war of the rebellion had effected no other object, the improvement in our naval armament and architecture would of itself be of immense importance to us, not only in a defensive, but in an offensive point of view. Wooden vessels and guns of small calibre have been superseded by iron vessels and guns of heavy calibre; and improvements in this class of vessels have been made until they are almost invincible. It has been but a few years since fifteen-inch guns were introduced, and when the idea was first submitted they were thought to be impracticable, on account of their immense weight and the difficulty that would be experienced in handling them. Machinery was soon introduced, however, that obviated this difficulty, and at present the fifteen-inch gun can be handled as easily as those of smaller calibre.

In 1863 Gen. RODMAN conceived the idea of building a twenty-inch gun, but the ultimate success of so startling a project was doubted by those who were well posted in the manufacture of guns. It was thought to be impossible to cast such an immense amount of metal, so that it would be free from draws, charcoal holes or other imperfections. It was at length decided to build two at the risk of the Government, one for the army and one for the navy, and the contract was awarded to CHARLES KNAP, Esq., at that time of the Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburgh, Penn., who was to receive $50,000 for each gun. The entire machinery for boring and turning had to be got up in the new. The first gun cast was the army gun, now in the water battery at Fort Hamilton. It was made of Juniata iron, and the charge for the furnaces, dimensions, &c., were as follows: Four furnaces were used, containing 171,000 pounds of metal, which was run directly into the mould. The finished weight of the gun is 116,497 pounds. Rough length, 300 inches; finished length, 243½ inches. Maximum rough diameter, 66 inches; maximum finished diameter, 64 inches; minimum rough diameter, 48 inches; minimum finished diameter, 34 inches; depth of the bore, 210 inches; weight of the shot, 1,080 pounds. It was proved with three charges of 60, three of 80, three of 100 and three of 125 pounds of mammoth powder. The second gun cast was of the Dahlgren pattern, for the navy, and was of the same measurements, with the exception that it was three feet shorter. This gun was cast on the 5th day of May, 1864, in the presence of Capt. HENRY A. WISE, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, and distinguished representatives of other navies of the world. Like the army gun, it was cast from Juniata iron, 161,000 pounds being used. As the furnaces were tapped and the metal commenced to flow, the gun was christened *Beelzebub*, by Capt. WISE, and that name is stamped in large letters on the breech under the sight mass. One of the difficulties experienced in casting these guns, was to obtain a low enough density, and it was the opinion of the founder that to use Juniata metal exclusively, would give too high a density, and his conclusions proved correct, for the density was 7.33, and the tenacity 33,000 pounds. These guns, when turned to their proper dimensions, were found to have draw holes on the reinforce and chase, but they were not of sufficient magnitude to injure them, except in appearance. The navy gun was proved at the Proving Ground, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, with three rounds of 60, three of 80 and two of 100 pounds of powder, and solid ball weighing 1080 pounds, and the star gauge showed an enlargement of .004 of an inch. These guns were cooled by allowing a small stream of water to run into the bore after the core barrel was removed, which took place in twenty-four hours after the casting. Fires were kept up in the pit for several days, and it was three weeks before the workmen could enter the pit for the purpose of stripping off the flask. The Navy gun was intended for the *Dunderberg*, but her armament has been changed, as will be shown subsequently in this article. It now lies at the proving ground awaiting orders.

Last Spring Government determined to arm the *Puritan* with two of these monsters, and orders were forwarded to CHARLES KNAP Nephews, successors to CHARLES KNAP, to build them of the same dimensions as the former, except, as they are intended for a turret, they are eighteen inches shorter. The contract left the selection of the metal to the founders, and also made them take the entire risk of their construction. Commander OSCAR C. BADGER, Inspector of Naval Ordnance at that post, was notified of the contract, and gave the matter his personal attention. The first desideratum was to reduce the density, and in order to effect this, it was deemed advisable to use a combination of metals. The method of casting and cooling was also changed. The pigs were carefully selected and broken, with a view to an equal crystalization of the iron, and 120,000 pounds of Juniata and 21,000 pounds of Hanging Rock irons were used. Between seven and eight hours were consumed in the fusion of the metal, so that it ran from the furnaces very thin, the scintillations being excessive. Instead of running directly into the mold, the four streams mingled in a reservoir, and ran from thence into the mold. As it entered the mold it was constantly starred with long pine poles, which caused it to thoroughly mingle, and brought the scoria to the top. At the expiration of twenty-four hours the core barrel was drawn, and a stream of cold air from a fan making 180 revolutions to the minute was thrown in through an eight-inch pipe. Temperatures of the pit and bore were taken three times a day, showing a gradual and regular cooling of the metal. At the expiration of two weeks the gun was cool enough to be taken from the pit. Specimens taken from the sinking-head next to the muzzle-face, showed that the new process of casting and cooling, or the combination, or both combined, had effected the desired aim, the density being reduced to 7.28. Again, after the gun had been turned to its requisite dimensions, it was found to be a perfect casting, free from flaws of every description. The metal under the tool worked "hard and tough." The success of the gun was far beyond the most sanguine anticipation of the founders. On Wednesday, the 7th inst., the second of the *Puritan's* guns was cast, from the same combination, and in all respects similar to the first, and there is no reason to doubt but that it will be equally as good a gun.

The *Puritan*, for which these guns are intended, is now lying in an unfinished state at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and it will require twelve months' labor to finish her. She is a sister vessel to the *Dictator*, which was also built here, and which is now at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. These vessels were built at the Continental Works, Green Point, by *Thomas Roland*, and are of the following dimensions. Extreme length 318 feet, beam 50 feet, depth of hold, 21 feet 8 inches. The turret will be directly amidships, and the one turret will contain both guns. The *Puritan* has six boilers, which occupy a space of fifty-two feet, and the engine room occupies thirty-four feet. She has twenty-eight furnaces, and when ready for sea, draws twenty feet of water. All of the vessel's accommodations are forward, and this, placing all the weight abaft of amidships will make her stern lay very low, while her head will stand high out of the water. Such is also the case with the *Dictator*. It is more than probable that this will be remedied, and both vessels placed upon an even keel, for it is apparent that in their present condition they are in poor fighting trim.

The *Dunderberg*, designed and constructed by W. H. WEBB, is probably the most powerful war vessel afloat. She is lying at the foot of Sixth-street, in East River, and is anything but a beauty. As we have before stated, the original intention was to place on board of her the twenty-inch gun "Belzebub," but her armament has been changed, and she is now pierced, and gun-carriages fitted up for four fifteen-inch, and twelve eleven-inch guns, which will be placed on board of her in about three weeks. She is built in such a shape that, no matter how a ball strikes her, it will be at an angle, and will glance off. Her dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, 377 feet 4 inches; length to the centre of the after rudder, 359 feet: extreme breadth, 72 feet 10 inches; depth to gun deck, 22 feet 7½ inches; depth to casemate, 31 feet 1½ inches; draught of water when deep loaded, with coal, provisions, &c, 21 feet; height of portsill above deep load line, 6 feet 6 inches. It is not known yet what disposition will be made of her. Judging from her looks, and the powerful armament that will be placed on board of her, she will be as nearly invincible as anything afloat; but, even with her great strength, we do not think that she could resist a ball weighing one thousand and eighty pounds, and measuring twenty inches in diameter, thrown by one hundred and twenty-five pounds of mammoth powder.

A difference of opinion in regard to the construction of guns exists between Gen. RODMAN and Admiral DAHLGREN, the former limiting the density to 7.28, with very little variation, and no limit to tenacity, while the latter gives no limit to density, allowing the metal sometimes to be as low as 7.15 and as high as 7.30, desiring, however, to have it conform as nearly as possible to 7.25, and limiting the variation in tenacity to 4,500 pounds, or 2,250 above and below the standard gun. The reader may form some kind of an idea of the carefulness required in the selection of metals in order to obtain these results. Government allows a variation from the prescribed calibre in boring of .030, or, in other words, a 9-inch gun may measure 9.030, and be accepted for proof by the inspector, but if it goes beyond that, it is condemned without discretion. In proof, the enlargement allowed is .020 of an inch, so that a 9-inch gun may measure 9.050 inches after proof, and if perfect in all other respects it will be received. To enter into a full description of the manufacture of ordnance from the time the metal is selected until it is accepted by the Bureau would require more space than is allowable to a newspaper article, but a few general remarks may give some idea that will be of interest to the reader.

After a gun is molded the two sections of the mold are painted with a solution of ground stone-coal and molasses. They are then placed in hot ovens and thoroughly baked. This process being completed they are fastened together and lowered into a pit dug for the purpose, and standing on end are ready for the metal. All navy guns from nine inches and under are cast solid, and all over are cast hollow. The core barrels of the hollow guns are of cast iron, fluted, and are wound with heavy cord, which is covered with a coat of clay, and turned so as to be perfectly true. This is also painted and baked. The hot metal burns the cord off the barrel, and it is drawn very easily. A stream of water runs through the core barrel continually. In the case of the 20-inch guns, 37½ gallons flowed through each minute, the water reaching a temperature of 108°. When the gun has become cool enough to handle it is taken out and placed in the heading lathes. Here the head is cut off, which contains the scoria or dross and dirt. From the heading lathes it is placed in the boring and turning lathes, both processes being performed at the same time. The tool is stationary, and the gun turns. This effectually prevents the tool from working downward. From the boring and turning lathe it is placed in the trunnion lathe, where the trunnions are turned to the proper dimensions. It is now ready for the chipping shop, when the extra metal left by the planer, and the turning tool is chipped off by hand and the vent drilled. The gun is now ready for the inspector, who measures it very accurately. It is then proved, reported to the Bureau, and, if accepted, sent into service. There is sufficient about the manufacture of ordnance to interest one for a month, even if the foundry could be visited every day, and every month adds something new to the wonderful machinery used in its manufacture. Within the past two years Mr. EDWARD KAYLOR has invented and brought into use a machine for turning rimbases, a work that formerly was done in a very imperfect manner by hand.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIFE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

Adoption of a Constitution—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—The Institution to be Styled a Chamber of Insurance—Speeches of Members.

The Life Insurance Convention reassembled at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 11:30 A. M. yesterday. The President, Mr. BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, occupied the Chair.

The Committee appointed on the previous day to send a circular invitation to the life insurance companies of this City to be present at the proceedings of the Convention reported that they had prepared and sent out the following invitation:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, New-York, Nov. 21.

SIR: The undersigned were this day appointed a Committee to invite the cooperation of the life insurance companies of this City with an association of the kind indicated by the resolutions printed below, and to meet the Association at the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The consideration of the subject of national or State legislation will be the special order of business until disposed of.

WILLIAM BARNES,
A. W. KELLOGG,
N. D. MORGAN.

The resolutions referred to in the foregoing were as follows:

Resolved, That we form an association of life insurance companies, to be called the "Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States."

Resolved, That the object of the Association shall be the procuring of national or uniform State legislation; collecting, collating, and publishing vital and other statistics incident to life insurance, and, in general, the promotion of the interests of life insurance in the United States.

Mr. BARNES, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, referred to the cordial manner in which the invitation had been received by the various Life Insurance Companies of this City, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution for the government of the Association. The Chair appointed Messrs. BUCKLIN, EADIE and MORGAN to serve on that Committee.

Mr. MORGAN said the Convention had already been enlightened on the subject by the remarks made by the gentlemen present yesterday. The question of feasibility as to a plan which might be adopted, and unity of action, demanded the attention of the Chamber. It was essential that unity of action should prevail among the companies. The Association should agree upon some point which it would be thought well to present to the several Legislatures, and then urge their claims with vigor.

Mr. FRANKLIN was undecided as to the course which ought to be pursued. The plan to create a National Bureau he considered to be impracticable at the present time. The matter of obtaining favors from Legislatures had always been attended with obstacles. One reason was the large number of outsiders which always surrounded legislative halls. He believed the public would not sanction further centralization of power in Washington. They had a right to State organization under the Constitution, although the States had decided that corporations were not individuals.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Wisconsin, thought that as the companies were determined to push the subject of a National Bureau at all events, the Convention would do well to frame a bill which should embrace the objects desired. That could be practically accomplished. The subject to be considered was in what manner could a bill be effected so as to please both the Chamber and the public.

Mr. WHIMPLE, of the Manhattan Company, was in favor of creating a National Burrau, but in order to bring about that result, he deemed it important to secure the joint action of all the Companies. The Fire Insurance Companies were entitled to be heard on the subject.

Mr. KELLOGG wished it to be understood that he did not countenance the practice of going before the Legislatures with hands full of money to be used in bribery. He asked that the Legislature and the public should act openly and above board.

Mr. MORGAN moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the subject of national legislation, and if deemed advisable by the Chamber to cooperate with Fire and Marine Insurance companies as to the best method to be adopted in presenting their wishes to Congress; also that a committee of five be appointed to take similar action with reference to the State Legislatures.

A suggestion was made that the Committee should report within half an hour.

Mr. RUSSELL said it would be impossible for the Committee to give expression to the sense of the Convention within so short a space of time.

Mr. KELLOGG advised that the Committee should report different plans, and the Convention could consider them separately.

Mr. WHITE stated that a number of Fire Companies had already expressed a willingness to cooperate with the Life Insurance Companies in this movement, and he thought the gentlemen acting in committee would meet in this City at a proper time.

Mr. WRIGHT was sorry to see such a lack of harmony among the different State Legislatures. He desired to have them come to some understanding on the subject of insurance, and deprecated the spirit which led each State to fix a standard for itself. He regarded insurance in the light of commerce, and as such held that the General Government alone had the right to control it.

The motion of Mr. MORGAN was finally tabled.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution submitted their report, which was considered and discussed by sections. The constitution, as adopted, is as follows;

THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be known as the Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States.

ART. 2. The object of this Chamber shall be the procuring of national or uniform State legislation, collecting, collating and publishing intelligence and other statistics incident to life insurance, and in general, the promotion of the interests of life insurance in the United States.

ART. 3. Any company chartered in the United States to make insurance on human life, conforming to the rules of this Chamber, shall have the right to be represented in it by one vote.

ART. 4. The officers of the Chamber, to be chosen by ballot, shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and five directors, who shall constitute an Executive Committee, whereof five shall be a quorum. They all shall be persons officially connected with companies belonging to the Chamber, but no two of them with the same company.

ART. 5. The Chamber shall meet annually on the first Tuesday in November for the choice of officers, or to transact any other business of which one month's notice may have been given to each company by the Executive Committee, and it shall be the duty of the Committee, at the request of any company, to give such notice of any proposition to be brought before the Chamber for its action.

ART. 6. Honorary members may be, and shall be, entitled to the floor in all debates at any meeting, but they shall not be entitled to vote.

ART. 7. Superintendents of Insurance Departments and Commissioners of Insurance shall be *ex officio* and honorary members of the Chamber.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee at the annual meeting shall submit by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the Chamber, and also have power to appoint Committees for special objects.

ART. 9. The expenses of the Chamber shall be apportioned by the Executive Committee among the several companies of the Chamber according to their respective capitals and accumulations.

ART. 10. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided the amendment be submitted to one meeting and acted upon at another.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, the Chamber next proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The ballot resulted in the election for President of Mr. B. F. STEVENS; for Vice-President, Mr. N. D. Morgan; for Secretary, Mr. John Edic; for Treasurer, Mr. S. H. White; for Directors, Messrs. Freeman, Phelps, Batterson, Kellogg and Westerdon.

Mr. ELIZUR WRIGHT was elected an honorary member by acclamation.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chamber of Commerce for the use of its rooms, and, after appointing a Committee to prepare resolutions acquainting the public with the objects of the Chamber of Insurance, the Convention adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proposition to Have the Export Duty on Cotton Repealed—A Memorial to Congress to be Framed.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President, Mr. A. A. Low, in the chair.

The Chairman of the Special Committee, appointed to consider the proposition to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the export tax on cotton, presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress in favor of abolishing the export tax upon cotton, beg leave to report as follows: Your memorial to Congress, of 10th May last urged various reasons against the proposed increase of the cotton tax which was then before the House of Representatives, and among them that our cotton had lost its former influence in the markets of Europe. In illustration of the correctness of this opinion we submit the following facts:

	U. S. Growth.	India Growth.
Liverpool stock 13th Sept. last	280,000	307,000
Then known to be afloat for Liverpool	18 000	323,000
Stock and prospective supply 13th September	304,000	723,000
Liverpool Stock on 18th October last	218,000	520,000
Then known to be afloat for Liverpool	35,000	169,000
Stock and prospective supply, 18th October	253 000	489,000
Liverpool import in ten above five weeks	36,000	184,000
Decrease of stock in same weeks	68,000	77,000
Apparent outgoings for consumption, September	106,000	77,000
Correction of stock on 27th September	15,000	56,000
Corrected outgoings in the five weeks	121,000	203,000

Yet under these circumstances and the known probability of a short crop in the United States, the rise in prices at Liverpool during the week was 3d. per pound or 37½ per cent. in India cotton, and only 2¾d. or 17½ per cent. in United States cotton. It must be stated also that eminent merchants in Bombay estimate the growth of India this year at one-fifth more than last year. The comparative insignificance of our cotton in the European markets, may seem strange to those whose information has not kept pace with the progress of events in the last five years, but the following table will explain the change that has occurred:

Consumption of Cotton in all Europe, measured in pounds' weight.

	U. S. Growth.	Other growths.
Average of 22 years, ending 1860	82.2-10 p. c.	17.8-10 p. c.
Average of 2 years, 1859 and 1860	84.4-10 p. c.	15.6-10 p. c.
Supposed rate at present—about	40 p. c.	60 p. c.

The opinion, therefore, which has not been uncommon in this country, that Europe would practically pay the tax on our cotton consumed there, can hardly, in the light of facts here presented, meet with general acceptance. A reference to your memorial of May 10 will indicate that an enlightened regard for the public interest would necessarily require a total repeal of the cotton tax in the event of any important failure of the crop. Such a failure has now occurred, in consequence of unfavorable weather from the time of planting to near the close of September, accompanied by much destruction in the Southwest by the caterpillar or army worm, and this misfortune is the more severe upon the South because of the great tendency to the yield of Indian corn. Our northern lands and climate are better suited for the cultivation of cotton than for any other purpose; much better than those of other countries, as is proved by the fact, that previous to the war we were supplying eighty-four per cent. of the consumption of all Europe, and notoriously with great profit to ourselves. We see no obstacles to recovering our position as chief cultivators if the business is no more discouraged than that of growing wheat in Iowa, or of pumping petroleum in Pennsylvania. To continue a tax upon cotton is only to discourage its cultivation in the best cotton lands of the world, as ours are, and to encourage it in the worse lands of India, Egypt and Brazil, where they would be ready enough to devote much of their soil to other purposes, as soon as we begin to throw crops of three or four millions of bales on the markets of Europe at the lowered prices which would naturally ensue. Your Committee are unable to find a satisfactory reason in favor of this tax. As a question of revenue, it may yield 18 or 20 millions, without compensating for the injury done to national prosperity. The result of the operation, then, is that Government is paying high salaries to a multitude of men to collect the tax, and to not a few to pay it away again in drawbacks upon cotton fabrics exported, when it would have been better for all concerned if there had been no tax at all. Justice and the public welfare are supposed to be the great aims of legislation. And it is impossible to prove the justice of this tax when there is none upon wheat, and while tobacco and petroleum are allowed to be exported in bond, and therefore free of tax. While refraining from any opinions on constitutional points, your Committee must say that it is very certain this tax is productive of such evils as the prohibition of export duties must be supposed to have been intended to prevent. Your Committee must not be understood as condemning the tax which was levied upon cotton left in the South at the close of the war. On the contrary, perhaps that tax might, without impropriety, have been twice or thrice as large as it was; because the United States, by achieving a peace at an enormous expense, had conferred a high value upon such cotton as had previously been comparatively worthless, and therefore might be held to have some rights as salvors of property which was perishing. But, admitting this as to cotton grown prior to 1866, it is still very questionable whether the subsequent growth ought to have been charged with a higher tax or any at all. The real interest of the cotton growers requires rather that nothing should be done to discourage cultivation at home or to encourage it abroad. In conclusion, your Committee find the present tax to be indefensible with reference to the welfare of the whole country, North, South, East and West, and must believe that it is inexpedient, unjust, oppressive and practically unconstitutional, and that the longer it is kept in force the more injurious it will be found to national prosperity. We therefore recommend an early memorial to Congress, praying that the tax may be abolished immediately.

Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING said that if Congress should repeal the tax on cotton, it would repeal about $61,000,000 from the Treasury, an amount which constituted the only tax paid by the South. He deemed the statistics in the report of the Committee as overdrawn, and not presenting the case in its proper light. He thought that instead of taking such action the Chamber would better show its devotion to the National interest if it would aid in having the South pay its just proportion of the expenses of the Government.

A member moved that the speaker be directed to speak to the subject. The motion was taken no notice of, and Mr. CONKLING proceeded, repeating his patriotic declaration relative to the damage which such action as was proposed would inflict upon the Government, and he did not think that the present patriotic and enlightened Congress would lend themselves to any such proposition, and as for the next Congress he certainly did not think that such action would be in their way. He did not believe that this country had anything to fear from the competition of the cotton growers of other nations.

The Chairman of the Committee said that the foreign manufacturers had got improved machinery, by which they could use the India cotton to the same purpose as American.

Mr. ORDYKE was of opinion that the three cent tax was injurious to the interests of the freedmen.

Mr. LOW said that the tax was objectionable because imposed upon a section of the country which was unrepresented.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Gen. WALBRIDGE, it was resolved that the same Committee be instructed to draft a memorial to Congress embracing the views embodied in the report, also the views of Mr. ORDYKE as to the interests of the freedmen, said memorial to be submitted to the Chamber at its next meeting.

The Chamber then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Expenses of the New Court House—The Public Schools—Mr. Hermann Elected to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Death of Mr. Purdy.

This Board held a special meeting at noon yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the Chair.

A resolution was adopted in favor of allowing the Recorder and the City Judge, hereafter, $2,000 per annum for office rent.

The following bills for work on the new Court House and materials used were ordered to be paid:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell, for iron	$17,089 17
John K Ilum, architect	1,326 92
Geo. Teets, tinning	69 08
Pay roll of laborers to Nov. 10	4,237 45

The bills of INGERSOLL, WATSON & Co., amounting to $2,462 10, for furniture supplied the armories of the First and Ninety-fifth Regiments, and of ANDREW J. GARVEY for repairs to armories of the First, Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments, amounting to $4,193, were ordered to be paid.

Mr. TWEED moved that the Board proceed to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by the death of ELIJAH F. PURDY.

The motion being adopted, Mr. GERSHON N. HERMANN, on the first ballot, received eight votes, and was declared to be duly elected.

A communication was received from the President of the Board of Education, stating that the sum of $2,522,447 66 will be required for the support of the public schools during the year 1867, and that a sum of $114,000 will be required for the support of the College of the City of New-York.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and the Board shortly afterward adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Nomination of Mr. Bell for Street Commissioner Rejected.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the Mayor's nomination of Mr. ISAAC BELL for the office of Street Commissioner, reported as follows:

The very unexpected resignation of the Street Commissioner, and the equally sudden action of His Honor the Mayor in submitting a nomination to this Board at a special meeting, justified very serious deliberation on the part of your Committee. There were three considerations that instinctively forced themselves upon the attention of your Committee in taking up the subject, and which have largely controlled its action as further reflection and consultation with disinterested prominent citizens have confirmed and justified them:

First—That a definite, well-expressed public opinion, aside from party, demanded unexceptionable nominees for the office made vacant by Hon. CHAS. G. CORNELL.

Second—That an equally well expressed private sentiment demanded that great care and judgment should be used in selections for the office of Street Commissioner—a man in no wise identified with political cliques or dynasties, but a gentleman whose character and reputation were so well established that his confirmation would instantly guarantee to the people of this City a pure administration of the affairs of an important Department, and be an assurance that it the Legislature should attempt to interfere it would be upon political grounds only.

Third—That it is our imperative duty at this time to prove that high-minded, honorable men can be given official positions in this City without the assistance or judgment of the Legislature.

In considering the nomination of Hon. ISAAC BELL, your Committee are constrained to believe that he does not come up to the standard required by the emergencies of the present time. They cheerfully testify to his high character as a citizen, and the integrity with which he has discharged his duties as one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yet it is undeniable that he has for years been chiefly known as an active and partisan politician, and while it is hardly to be expected that politics will be entirely ignored, they cannot but think that some man may be named whose thorough business experience and independence would give confidence that he will not conduct the Department in subservience to any party, clique or faction.

The Committee will further state that they are unable to learn that Mr. BELL desires to leave his present position, and they think it unwise to invite him to leave a place with the duties of which he is thoroughly conversant, and where experience forms the best qualification.

Therefore your Committee would respectfully recommend that this Board do not advise and consent to the nomination of Hon. ISAAC BELL for Street Commissioner. Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS R. RYERS,
B. REILLY,
PETER MASTERSON.

The report was accepted and adopted by a vote of 9 to 4; Messrs. COMAS, MCBRIEN, BRICE and MCGINNIS voting in the negative.

The Board then adjourned to Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

THE CHOLERA.

Arrival of the Ship Mercury—Thirty-four Deaths.

The packet-ship *Mercury*, Capt. STETSON, from Havre, arrived at Quarantine Wednesday night, having left Havre Oct. 20 with 452 passengers, 34 of whom died on the passage. Their names are: Fred. Wurtz, died Nov. 9; Carl Streble, 9th; Alectina Stauble, 4th; N. E. Mangold, 3d; J. Klaurer, 11th; Johanna Blum, 3d; Johan Blum, 19th; Wendelia Diebold, 19th; E. Weltz, 11th; Catharine Shultz, 17th; Martin Eisel, 16th; J. U. Bech, 10th; Peter Probst, 4th; Maria Burrie, 19th; Philip Murkling, 19th; Ferdinand Marold, 8th; Johan Bauer, 19th; Adam Spus, 6th; Emil Glasser, 6th; Emma Glasser, 12th; Ida Glasser, 13th; G. Ernst Glasser, 10th; B. Sibenmann, 13th; Anna Gerber, 19th; Carolina Kuppel, 12th; Anna Kuppel, 14th; John Levi, 9th; L. Walledecher, 8th; Catharine Sharff, 18th; Simeon Vetterer, 9th; F. Vetterer, 9th; Gottlieb Martz, 7th; Geo. Drother, 20th; Johanna Hemdertyfungh, 23d, at Quarantine.

The epidemic broke out on the vessel shortly after it left Havre, and its ravages continued till her arrival at Quarantine. There is no doubt whatever about the symptoms being those of Asiatic cholera. Drs. SWINBURNE and BISSELL are doing their utmost for the comfort of the afflicted passengers, as well as those who are well.

FIRES.

In Broadway.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 630 Broadway, occupied by ALEXANDER KLAUSON as a photograph gallery. The flames were extinguished with some little difficulty. Mr. KLAUSON's loss is about $1,500, which is covered by insurance. The second floor is occupied by Mme. VIEL, dressmaker, whose loss by water is about $600; insured for $3,000 in the Excelsior. The first floor is occupied by ALEXANDER DUNSCOMB, saddler and harness-maker. Loss on stock by water $1,000; covered by an insurance of $3,500 in the Lorillard, and $3,500 in the Kings County Companies. The basement of the building is occupied by W. R. MURPHY, dealer in boots and shoes, whose loss is about $500; probably insured. The premises are damaged to the extent of $2,000; probably insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

In East Twelfth-street.

A fire occurred at 2:50 o'clock yesterday morning, in the dwelling of Mrs. BARTH, at No. 36 East Twelfth-street, causing a damage to furniture of $300; insured. The building is owned by Mr. RIDGES, and is damaged to the extent of $400, fully insured in City companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Paris Universal Exhibition.

Under a joint resolution of Congress ten professional and scientific Commissioners, and twenty other Commissioners, have been appointed by the President to attend the Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris during next year.

The following are the Commissioners appointed:

UNPAID COMMISSIONERS.—Alexander T. Stewart, Chairman, New-York City; J. K. Alexander, Baltimore, Md.; J. R. Freese, (now in Paris,) Trenton, N. S.; Robert E. Peterson, Philadelphia, Penn.; John McGinnis, (care Ward H. Lemon, Esq., Washington, D. C.,) Illinois; W. J. Valentine, (care Chas. B. Norton, Paris,) Massachusetts; J. Hervey Jones, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Wm. A. Adams, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank Leslie, New-York City; Thomas W. Evans, resident of Pairs; Wm. A. Budd, New-York City; E. R. Mudge, Boston; C. B. Seymour, New-York City; James Archer, (care J. Hogan,) St. Louis; Prof. K. Doussower, (now in Paris,) New-Lebanon, N. Y.; Francis McIlvaine, Philadelphia; Chas. R. Goodwin, Paris; O. F. Winchester, New-Haven; D. A. Leatherman, Tennessee; Charles B. Norton, New-York.

The Army and Navy Union of Kings County.

An Association under the above title was permanently organized last evening by the election of the following officers:

President—Major-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM.
Vice-Presidents—Commander J. Jewett, Gen. E. A. Kozley and Gen. James Jourdan.
Recording Secretary—Col. W. H. De Bevoise.
Corresponding Secretary—Col. W. J. Nagle.
Treasurer—Lieut. Henry J. Foster.
Executive Committee—Gen. Nelson Shaurman, Col. Charles H. Pierson, Col. Charles O. Belden, Col. J. Q. Adams, Col. A. M. Wood, Gen. E. L. Hayes, Col. J. B. Woodward, Gen. Roberts, Lieut. Charles L. Kiroy.
Finance Committee—Gen. Calvin E. Pratt, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Col. A. M. Wood, Capt. John Grace, Capt. Henry Wills.
Committee on Membership—Gen. W. H. McNary, Lieut. Charles L. Kirby, Col. Barton, Capt. O'Bierne.

The object of the association is the moral, social and intellectual improvement of its members; also, to advance the interests of all who volunteered and gave their services to sustain the Government of the United States during the late attempt to overthrow its authority.

Gen. N. SHAURMAN presided at the meeting, and addresses in favor of the project were made by Gen. Shaurman, Col. Nagle, Col. Belden, Col. Wood, Gen. Kozley, Capt. Davis, Capt. Voorhies, Mr. C. L. Kirby, Major Taft, Lieut. Frost, Master Plunkett, U. S. N., and others.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A "FIRE THIEF."

When the fire broke out yesterday morning at No. 630 Broadway, the usual concourse of thieves, who are ever on the watch to ply their nefarious calling, gathered in the vicinity of the conflagration. Among them was JAMES BELL, who succeeded in entering No. 628, occupied by Miss ZERIADE DELESSARD, under the pretence of aiding in the preservation of property. On going up stairs BELL found a gold watch, two rings, a bracelet and some other articles of minor value, which had been deposited in a bureau. He immediately pocketed the jewelry and started for the street door, where he was arrested by Officer PIGOTT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who thought the fellow was not as honest as he pretended. When the prisoner was searched at the Spring-street Station-house the stolen property was found in his possession, and fully identified by Miss DELESSARD. BELL was arraigned before the magistrate during the forenoon, and duly committed for trial.

A BURGLAR DETECTED.

During Wednesday afternoon, while the occupant was absent, GEORGE ADAMS entered the apartments of JOHN FENIX, No. 116 William-street, gaining an entrance thereto by taking off a window frame. The audacious burglar was detected and secured by PETER GREGAAR, who occupies an adjoining apartment, and by him detained until Officer O'BRIEN, of the Second Precinct, arrived and took him into custody. The prisoner was yesterday morning brought before the sitting magistrate and charged with burglary with intent to steal a gun and a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $160, which ADAMS had packed up when arrested. He was sent down stairs to a cell, for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A REBEL MAJOR IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday morning JAMES L. ABBOTT, of No. 116 Pearl-street, appeared in Court and made oath that ALBERT C. WARD, a young man of 25 years, appeared at deponent's place of business on the 12th inst., and represented himself to be a brother of "MATT. WARD," late deceased, who shot a Yankee schoolmaster in Kentucky nearly two years ago, the event causing a great excitement all over the Union at the time,) and that he was also a near relative of Mrs. HUNT, of New-Orleans. WARD stated further that he had been a Major in the rebel service, holding that rank in MORGAN's guerrilla command during the war, and that he had just arrived that day from Norfolk, Va., in advance of a cargo of 42 bales of cotton, which he had shipped for this port. The pith of all these several presentations of WARD was that he wanted Mr. ABBOTT to receive the cotton and negotiate the sale thereof, he mentioning incidentally that he had a bank account with Mess s. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., of No. 52 Wall-street, but as it was after regular banking hours he desired a loan of $30 on a check which he (WARD) would give Mr. ABBOTT. All these statements were made in the most careless and off-hand manner imaginable, and so deceived Mr. ABBOTT, he being slightly acquainted with the Ward family, that he made the desired advance. As usual in such cases Mr. ABBOTT made the necessary inquiries after the transaction had been consummated, when he discovered that the young rebel officer was not a son of ROBERT J. WARD, of Kentucky, which he should be to be a brother to Mrs. HUNT of the deceased "Matt." These developments led to the arrest of the swindler on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. When the case was called up HENRY W. MURRELL, also of No. 116 Pearl-street, made an affidavit, the purport of which was that he was acquainted with the Ward family of Louisville, Ky., and declared the prisoner not to be a member of that family. The accused was remanded for further examination. He had in his possession a magnificent Spanish gray hound which animal accompanied him to his cell and remained until the arrival of a friend to take charge of it. During the preliminary examination yesterday morning it was stated in Court that the prisoner was one of those suspected of being concerned in the noted hotel burning of 1864.

A STEAMBOAT THIEF.

Yesterday morning CHARLES H. MYERS, one of the hands employed on board the steamboat *City of Hartford*, detected WM. WEEKS in the act of escaping from the vessel with a quantity of bed and table linen belonging to the Company, and which WEEKS had obtained in the cabin and staterooms. MYERS detained the thief and gave him into the custody of an officer, who brought him to the court, when he was committed for trial in default of bail. The property was restored to the Hartford Steamboat Company.

A CITY CAB PICKPOCKET.

Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon, having GEORGE BARTLETT, *alias* "Bunker," and a well-known pickpocket, in his custody. Miss MAGGIE WATSON, of No. 236 Second-street, a neatly dressed young lady, also appeared, and accused BARTLETT of having picked her pocket of a wallet containing $11 20, while riding up-town in a West-street car on Tuesday last. It appears that the prisoner jumped aboard the car at the Battery, and saw Miss WATSON take her pocket-book out and replace it after paying her fare. She felt the wallet in her pocket twice before reaching the Barclay-street ferry, where the prisoner got off, when she missed her property. From the description Miss WATSON gave of the suspected thief, Officer THOMPSON was satisfied that "Bunker" was the man, and he was immediately identified after arrest by her. The prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is a native of this City, 24 years of age, and says he is a speculator. His photograph adorns the police albums as a professional pickpocket.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ACCUSED OF STEALING A TRUNK.

A very respectable-looking man, named JOHN MCCORD, was yesterday brought before Justice LEDWITH, charged with stealing a trunk with its contents, valued together at $30, from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad in Thirty-first-street, on the 20th inst. According to the affidavit of one of the employees of the road, the accused admitted his guilt to him when detected. He was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

A LAME DEFENCE.

JOHN REILLEY, an ill-looking young man of a decidedly low cast of countenance, was caught yesterday afternoon in the act of running away with a pair of pantaloons, worth $7, which he stole from in front of the clothing-store of JACOB ABRAHAMS, at No. 277 Seventh-